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A mother being helped Sunday after visiting her son's grave in Sarajevo. The son died one year ago in a mortar attack on a market that killed dozens of people.

## Bosnia Croats and Muslims to Put Feuds to Mediator

By Rick Atkinson  
Washington Post Service

MUNICH — Bosnian Muslims and Croats, under pressure from the United States to shore up their fragile federation, agreed Sunday to submit any grievances to an international mediator for binding arbitration.

U.S. officials who brokered the agree-

ment at a meeting in Munich portrayed the nine-point accord as an important diplo-

The outlook in Bosnia is taking a grim turn, policy experts warn. Page 2.

matic step in containing the Bosnian civil war.

An assistant secretary of state, Richard C. Holbrooke, said the United States

would bolster the federation by providing constitutional law experts and a retired U.S. general to serve as a military adviser.

Western industrial nations will be asked to join "Friends of the Federation" and contribute at least \$10 million each year, Mr. Holbrooke said.

The Croatian-Muslim federation has been among the few diplomatic successes by outside powers trying to end the car-

nage. Forged last March at Washington's behest, the alliance converted former enemies into allies aligned against the Bosnian Serbs.

But the federation has been besieged by problems that threatened to set Croats and Muslims at each other's throats again, including disputes over a joint military command, a single currency, the distribution of

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## Alexander's Tomb? Greek Team in Egypt Says 'No'

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — A high-level archaeological team from the Greek government, investigating claims that a lone excavator had discovered the tomb of Alexander the Great in Egypt's western desert, said Sunday after a visit to the site that they saw no evidence to support the announcement.

An archaeologist, Liana Souvaltzis, announced last week that she had uncovered three tablets that proved that a structure outside the oasis of Siwa, 80 kilometers (50 miles) east of the Libyan border, was the final resting place of Alexander. She said the building, which she describes as a tomb, was built in Macedonian style.

But the Greek team, led by general secretary of the Culture Ministry, George Thomas, said it was unclear if the structure was even a tomb. He and members of the team said the style of the complex was not Macedonian.

They also said that the fragments of tablets they were shown did not support any of the translations Mrs. Souvaltzis provided as proof of her discovery. Team members said that the fragments they saw were from the Roman period, about 300 years after the death of Alexander in 323 B.C.

"We are not sure if the complex is a tomb or a temple," said Yanni Tzedakis, Greece's director of antiquities. "Although there are elements of the Hellenistic period in the rubble. It appears, however, to be from a later period."

Mrs. Souvaltzis has refused to allow the visiting team to read her report on the excavations. She also has refused to brief the team on her work, and did not accompany the team to the site outside of Siwa on Sunday. She gave no reason for her refusal to cooperate with the Greek officials.

"The fact that the report on the excavations is not being shown to us is curious," said Mr. Tzedakis. "She should present photos and plans, along with details of the excavations, to back up her claim. This is how it is done in Greece."

The chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, Abdel Halim Nourreddin, who said last week that he

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## AGENDA

### Algiers Politician Found Decapitated

ALGIERS (AP) — An official of Algeria's former governing party has been found decapitated, security forces said Sunday, and Islamic extremists took responsibility for last week's deadly car bombing and promised more.

"The Armed Islamic Group have men who love to die," read a text published by the newspaper Al Hayat. The claim of responsibility said that two men, one aged 16, had driven the explosives-packed car that blew up in front of the Algiers police headquarters last Monday, killing 42 people.

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A DRY RUN — A woman waiting on a bus Sunday in Tiel, Netherlands, for the ride home as most Dutch flood evacuees returned to their houses. Page 2.

## As Bombay Real Estate Soars, Yuppies Go Slumming

By Molly Moore  
Washington Post Service

BOMBAY — R.N. Ramachandran, 30-year-old Bombay yuppie, recently bought his first apartment in the only neighbor-

hood he could afford — the city's largest slum.

"I never thought I'd be living here," said Mr. Ramachandran, director of a television news program. "But it's the only thing in central Bombay that's affordable for the middle-class professional."

Bombay has become one of the world's hottest urban real estate markets. In the last two years prices have shot up faster than in any other major city in the world, driving the cost of prime buildings more than four times higher than the price of choice commercial properties in the heart of New York City.

The price spiral is one of the more conspicuous signs of the way India's economic reforms are changing life in its big cities.

Bombay, the western port city that has

always been the country's commercial hub, has been given a major boost by the reform program, which since 1991 has opened India's borders to foreign investment and allowed private enterprise to take control of many government-run enterprises.

At the same time that hundreds of international firms are trying to establish headquarters in Bombay for their Indian operations, domestic companies are multiplying to feed the country's consumption growth.

In virtually all fields — from finance to marketing to manufacturing — Bombay is at the heart of the economic revolution. As a result, demand for land, office space and housing is expanding far more rapidly than the city can accommodate, sending prices spiraling.

In one recent sale that stunned even the

most hardened real estate brokers, a vacant lot purchased for \$1.9 million was sold at auction three months later for \$7.4 million.

Commercial space in the city's top office buildings is now selling for as much as \$1,100 a square foot — compared with \$250 for prime locations in central Washington in recent months. Bombay real estate agents are speculating that apartments in the city's newest high-rise luxury residential building, expected to be completed later this year, could fetch as much as \$3 million for three bedrooms and a sea view.

The explosion in prices has spawned problems that threaten to unravel the social fabric of a city that has long been a

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## To Our Readers

With today's editions, the International Herald Tribune is expanding its coverage of the world. There will be more news of Europe, Asia and the Americas, and greater breadth and detail in the IHT's treatment of those regions.

In addition to new pages featuring Asia and Europe, we are opening up space daily for major articles on Page Two, creating room for a more extensive look at a subject close to the news from our own staff and the reporters and correspondents of The New York Times and The Washington Post.

An individual page is being given over to each of three major areas — Europe, Asia and the Americas. The Europe page offers a column called Briefly Europe with emphasis on concise reporting about the day-to-day business of organizing Europe and its institutions. It includes a daily calendar of the most important events on the schedule of the European Union.

The Asia page focuses on the rapid

political and sociological development of the region as it grows as an economic power. A feature called Briefly Asia includes Voices From Asia, a small sounding board for what people in the region are saying.

The Americas page continues with features like Political Notes. Other regions of the world find their place on pages labeled International. The new designated pages and features appear from Monday to Friday, while the weekend paper maintains its emphasis on the arts and personal investing.

This expansion reflects surveys we have made about the interests and habits of the people who read this newspaper. The results show a desire among our readers for more news and analysis from the places that count for them. Our readers underscore that they want the expanded news and analysis reported and presented in the IHT's manner — clearly, authoritatively and elegantly. The response starts today.

## Reinventing a City/A Magnet for Architects

**Berlin, Its Warts Visible, Is Yearning for a Facelift**By Paul Goldberger  
*New York Times Service*

**B**ERLIN — What struck me first in Berlin was not energy but emptiness. This city that is supposed to be the capital of the new Europe begins with a void, with the startling discovery that its center is 17 acres of weeds and debris.

When the streets lead you as you seek out its heart turns out to be a sprawling vacant lot. Some of it is surrounded by fences, but most of it is open, and since Berlin has few tall buildings, there is almost no skyline to frame this lumar landscape.

Berlin's two most famous landmarks, the Brandenburg Gate and the Reichstag, hover in the distance, while the foreground is all nothingness.

This was once Potsdamer Platz, Berlin's commercial heart, so busy in the 1920s that it received the world's first traffic light. For the last 50 years, it has been empty, damaged by Allied bombs and finished off by the East Germans, who rammed the Berlin Wall through its center and tore down what remained of the surrounding blocks.

This is all about to change: Ground has already been broken for a vast office and retail complex sponsored by Daimler-Benz and Sony plans to build its European headquarters here. Today, though, five years after the wall fell, most of Potsdamer Platz is still a windswept, dreary wasteland, laughing in the face of Berlin's much-vaunted intentions to reclaim the glories of its past.

For all that has happened since 1989, Berlin is a profoundly wounded city, and its wounds still show.

Yes, Potsdamer Platz is full of construction signs with pictures of sleek new buildings by renowned architects, but these buildings will be a long time in coming and are only a small part of Berlin's broader, often rancorous, struggle to invent itself anew.

You can't isolate a discussion of architecture from a discussion of the rest of Berlin," says Josef Kleihues, the most prominent architect in the city.

He is right. The sheer volume of new construction — some 35 major projects are under way — has made Berlin the biggest magnet for the world's architects since Tokyo in the 1980s.

Architecture has become a subject that often serves as a touchstone for the larger question of what Berlin should be. The future of the physical city is debated today with the passion that just a few years ago was reserved for politics.

For most of this century, Berlin has held a strange and powerful allure for the rest of the world. Enlivened to the point of decadence by the arts in the 1920s, battered and nearly destroyed by dictatorship and war in the 1930s and 1940s, and thrust painfully into the role of Cold-War icon for most of the time since, the city looks from afar like some kind of forbidden fruit, a garden of dazzling creativity, utter evil and constant redemption.

The Berliner's view of the world is ironic, occasionally bitter, often funny and inevitably more sophisticated than that of the average German. Berlin is filled with anxious energy and with people who grew up in the provinces and yearned for a more cosmopolitan life.

In the ecstasy that followed the opening of the wall in 1989 and the reunification of Germany a year later, it looked like nothing could stop the juggernaut. Berlin seemed, for a brief moment, to be the most important city in the world and the one where things changed faster than in any other. It seemed poised to become the focal point of a reshaped Europe, the city where the post-Cold War world would find itself.

But after five years, it has not quite happened. The new Berlin is still far from being

realized. The city has lost jobs since the wall came down. With the sputtering economy, real-estate developers have few tenants for their fancy new buildings.

The cultural picture is murkier than when the wall ignited a creative spark of radicalism. And the return of the German government to Berlin from Bonn has been delayed repeatedly and is now not likely to be complete until the year 2000.

It has all put Berlin in the grip of something — not quite depression but more than ennui. The "Berliner Luft," its special air, seems not to be as crisp as it once was.

The former West Berlin, which looked for years like a sort of generic European city, energized by serving as a vitrine for Western prosperity within the Eastern bloc, is now just the richer, more bourgeois side of town. The former East Berlin, meanwhile, struggles with a pace of change considerably slower than anyone had expected.

"How to describe the present emotions in Berlin?" muses Ulrich Roloff-Montin, the city's senator for culture. "After the euphoria of 1989, we are now in the desert. We have to march through to the other end — but the wall in the mind is higher than the real wall was."

Officially, Humpty-Dumpty has put himself back together just fine.

Virtually all traces of the wall are gone, except for a few — 100 few — short segments that have been retained as unofficial monuments. The U-Bahn and the S-Bahn, the subway and elevated trains that for 40 years had to stop and reverse course in midcity, now travel their full routes. The city governments of East and West have merged. The phone system is one. Taxis go everywhere. In reality, Berlin will be rebuilding itself for the next decade.

Berlin sprawls. It is six times the size of Paris in area and with its 3.5 million inhabitants spread over 339 square miles, it is one of the least dense great cities of the world. It has never been a city of tall buildings, and until 1969, when the East Germans completed a 1,200-foot-high television and observation tower in the city center, there was little else on the skyline big enough to be noticed.

**U**nlike every other great metropolis in the world, its future form is uncertain. London is London, Rome is Rome, Tokyo is Tokyo, but Berlin is a question mark.

"So, you want to see the model now?" asks Hans Stimmann, the stocky, white-haired humanist who serves as the city's building director and is, by common agreement, the most powerful figure shaping the physical future of Berlin.

"The model" is an extraordinary object, bigger than most living rooms, showing every building Berlin's center and every new one that has been proposed. It is a debt piece of high tech: Push a button corresponding to a new project and a rendering appears on a hanging screen while a computer-driven spotlight whirs around to focus on its three-dimensional miniature.

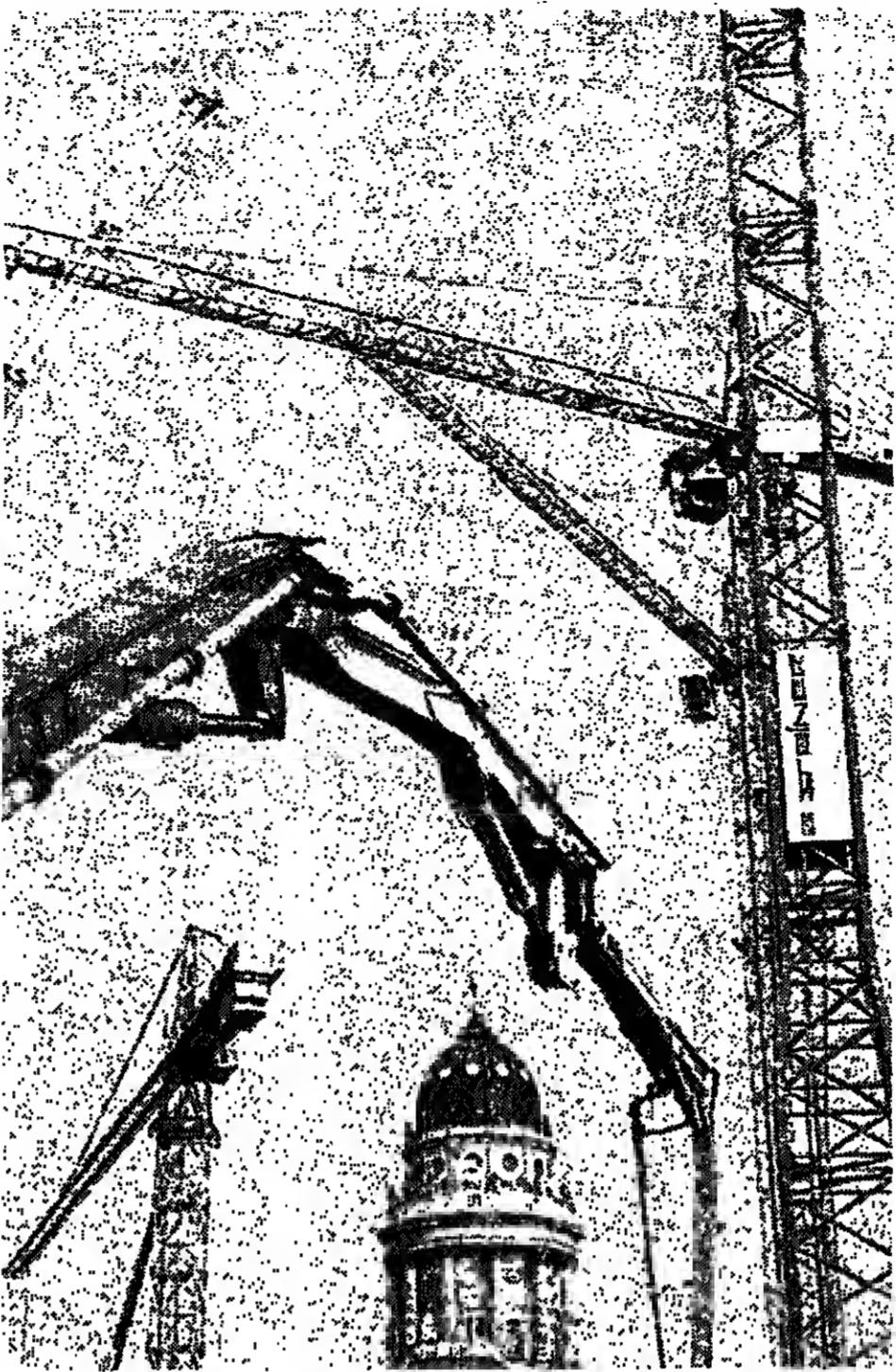
This is city planning with the spectacle of a theme park and it is dazzling.

For Mr. Stimmann, the model also serves an important polemical purpose, since he is the chief advocate of the view that Berlin should develop itself along traditional lines.

He feels that every sensible notion about building cities is already known and he refers often to "the European way of making cities," by which he means the presence of low, boxy buildings set tightly together along streets and squares.

If architects would only follow these simple rules, he believes, all would be well.

"Berlin was totally destroyed by the bombs and after the war it was totally destroyed by



One of the many construction sites in Berlin, which is struggling to redefine itself.

the planners," Mr. Stimmann says. "Berlin is the only city in the world where the inner city is empty. We must bring this city back so that when we look in the mirror, we will know that it is our face. If we look like Hong Kong or Tokyo, nobody will come. Berlin must look like Berlin."

But what does making Berlin look like Berlin actually mean? Filling in the gaps left by the bombs and the wall with buildings that look like those that were demolished? Berlin never had a very consistent cityscape to start with.

Most of Berlin is low, to be sure, but there are great differences between the haute bourgeoisie neighborhood of Charlottenburg, the faded working-class district of Prenzlauerberg and the grand classical boulevard of Unter den Linden in East Berlin's civic heart.

**B**erlin has always been a city hospitable to the avant-garde and never more so than in its great heyday of the 1920s, when in Weimar Berlin, far more than anywhere else in Europe, modernism in art, theater, music and architecture grew alongside traditional high culture.

What is troubling about the city's present architectural picture is the sense that in post-war Berlin, the very openness to new ideas and new forms that for so long defined the city's culture is threatened by a desire to make Berlin too comfortable, too smooth, too easy.

It is too soon to tell how much of Berlin's new architecture will be of world importance.

As the city struggles to define itself as a cultural and political capital for the reunited Germany, it faces a troubling paradox: the more successful it becomes at creating an ordinary, satisfying good life for its citizens, the less it will show its wounds.

If Berlin dwells too much in the past, if it allows its history to be too visible, it cannot become the new city it yearns to become. But if it becomes only a new city, it will not be Berlin.

to conspiracy charges that grew

out of allegations that it violated federal export laws by shipping 130 tons of the metal zirconium to Chile, where it was used to help make the bombs.

The Chilean, Carlos Cardoen, a wealthy businessman who has been charged in the case, is one of the world's most visible independent arms dealers.

Mr. Cardoen has acknowledged selling arms to Iraq, but maintains that he cannot be charged in a U.S. court because the United States secretly approved the sales. Prosecutors, however, say there is no evidence to support this claim.

Mr. Teicher's affidavit describes the series of events leading up to the Reagan administration's decision to help Iraq, a policy intended to counter Iran.

Mr. Teicher said that he attended meetings in which William Casey, the CIA director at the time, and his deputy, Robert Gates, decided that Iraq needed cluster bombs, which release dozens of smaller bombs over a large area.

By Mr. Teicher's account,

Mr. Casey was "adamant that cluster bombs were a perfect 'force multiplier' that would allow the Iraqis to defend against the 'human waves' of Iranian attackers."

Mr. Teicher said that he took notes of those meetings and that he believes they show the CIA "authorized, approved and assisted" Mr. Cardoen's efforts.

He added that his notes, as well as other documents supporting his allegations, had been sealed in the archives of Mr. Reagan's presidential library.

Mr. Teicher's allegations of CIA involvement in the weapons deals were placed in the court record in a Miami conspiracy case against two executives of Teledyne Inc.

Teledyne, which is based in Los Angeles, has pleaded guilty

to conspiracy charges that grew

out of allegations that it violated

federal export laws by shipping

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to Chile, where it was used to help

make the bombs.

The restrictions on water supplies have

been in force in the Cádiz area since February 1992.

The authorities are busy sinking a dozen wells, but if the water tables prove to be

too low and there is no rainfall very soon,

water will have to be brought in by boat.

Making matters worse, demand for water

has risen substantially.

The 800,000 residents of Cádiz and the 14

towns surrounding it face water rationing

every night from 11 to 7 A.M.

"The situation is serious. It is the worst dry

year this century," regional government officials said. They had 34 million hectoliters (884 million gallons) of water left but monthly consumption was running at 8 million.

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**Outlook in Bosnia Taking Grim Turn, Policy Experts Say**By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

would include selective arms deliveries — of anti-tank weapons, for example — to Bosnian government forces in any locality where Serbian arms were too well hidden among civilians to be eliminated by air attack.

European governments remain opposed to any U.S. initiative that is liable to trigger a Balkan arms race, but their hopes of containing the conflict may be swept away even sooner.

As a result, the European allies would now probably "acquiesce" in a U.S. move to end the arms embargo, according to a policymaker whose government has a large contingent in Bosnia.

That stance does not imply cooperation or agreement, but it conveys a new nuance: that a unilateral U.S. move would no longer be viewed as a step that shattered NATO unity.

Of course, the official said, "much would depend on what the Americans did about it — whether it was lift-and-leave or lift with some serious work about how to contain the crisis."

But those comments pointed to a growing mood in Europe that NATO — and U.S. involvement in European security — must not be jeopardized by Bosnia.

At the beginning of April, as winter weather gives way to better fighting conditions, the truce expires. It has held down killing in Bosnia since former President Jimmy Carter's visit before Christmas.

In retrospect, Mr. Carter's effort is viewed as a blow to hopes of a negotiated settlement. By raising hopes among hard-line Bosnian Serbs, it forced Western negotiators to return to an old idea of isolating this faction by promoting mutual recognition among the governments of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia.

That idea has not worked any better this time than in the past, officials said.

If war does reignite, the risk is greater than ever that it could spill over into Macedonia, the Serbian region of Kosovo, Albania and perhaps even Greece and Turkey, officials warned.

**TRAVEL UPDATE****Belgium to Fix Waterloo Landmark**

WATERLOO, Belgium (AP)

The government will spend 25 million Belgian francs (almost \$800,000) to shore up the Brûte de Lion, the earthen mound that marks the Waterloo battlefield near Brussels, where Napoleon made his last stand in 1815. The mound is sagging because of recent heavy rains.

Long steel and concrete rods will be inserted into the mound and it will get a new grass cover in time for June 17-18 festivities marking the 180th anniversary of the battle, in which the French were defeated by the armies of a European coalition under the Duke of Wellington. The 45-meter (150-foot) mound is topped by the statue of a lion glaring fiercely in the direction of France.

A device that gives live traffic information across some 2,400 miles of Britain's road network will be available to motorists beginning March 21, according to Traffimaster, the developers of the system. The Traffimaster YQ unit, which uses a nationwide system of road sensors to warn motorists of traffic jams and other problems, will retail at £149 (about \$235) and fit any car. A "smart card" costing £60 for six months is also needed to operate the system. Traffimaster said the device differed from other systems being developed in that it can give live information on traffic conditions where motorists are heading.

USAirways, which began flying between Washington and South Africa in June, has suspended operations after failing to obtain new financing. The airline operated five flights a week to Johannesburg and one to Cape Town, with a refueling stop in Cape Verde. The airline has about 400 employees and leased its aircraft from American Airlines.

(AP)

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: New Zealand.

TUESDAY: Grenada.

WEDNESDAY: Iraq, Slovenia.

THURSDAY: Lebanon.

FRIDAY: Liberia, Malta.

SATURDAY: Cameroon, Iran, Japan, Liberia, Vanuatu, City.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Bosnia  
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## Nightmare' Week for Simpson Dream Team

By David Margolick  
*New York Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Much was made when Robert L. Shapiro, a lawyer often faulted for being better at schmoozing than at litigating, yielded control of O.J. Simpson's defense to Johnnie L. Cochran Jr.

Mr. Shapiro called Mr. Cochran an experienced trial lawyer, "the best man on the planet" to defend the former football star

### NEWS ANALYSIS

on charges of murdering his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald L. Goldman last June 12.

But if anything, many lawyers watching the case believe, Mr. Simpson's trial defense has sputtered since Mr. Shapiro literally moved aside and Mr. Cochran took over the Simpson "dream team."

The first full week of the trial was a bad beginning for Mr. Simpson's defenders.

Mr. Cochran seemed oddly flat in his opening statement. Worse, he packed it with names and statements he had improperly withheld from prosecutors, leading Judge Lance A. Ito to excoriate the defense's tactics.

To punish the defense lawyers, Judge Ito gave Marcia Clark, the chief prosecutor, another crack at the jury by adding 10 minutes to her opening statement. She used that historic luxury — no judge in California had offered it before — to pick apart one of Mr. Simpson's crucial alibi witnesses.

On Wednesday, Mr. Cochran removed himself from cross-examining Ronald G. Shipp — a former policeman who was friendly with Mr. Simpson and his former wife — because Mr. Shipp and Mr. Cochran are distant cousins.

But the trial lawyer to whom he gave the assignment, Carl Douglas, took an unusually aggressive tack that elicited far more testimony harmful to Mr. Simpson's case than the prosecutors themselves did.

For example, it was only on



Johnnie L. Cochran Jr. and his client, O.J. Simpson, listening to testimony in court.

cross-examination that Mr. Shipp suggested most strongly that he believed Mr. Simpson was guilty.

Mr. Douglas, a junior partner in Mr. Cochran's law firm, eventually toned down his technique.

But with the cross-examination of Denise Brown, Mrs. Simpson's sister, due perhaps on Monday, the defense will

soon be tested anew. Denying her testimony without generating sympathy for her will be tricky.

That task, oddly enough, will apparently fall to Mr. Shapiro.

"So far, it has not been a dream, but a nightmare," Alvin Michelson, a defense lawyer in Los Angeles, said of the reconfigured legal team.

The glitches in the opening

statement, the failure to produce certain stuff, the sanctions that were imposed — that's not the kind of start you'd expect from lawyers who are supposed to be quality, 'Dream Team' kinds of players," he said.

To the Simpson case's vast viewing public, the most chewed-over topic of the week was what Mr. Simpson purportedly told Mr. Shipp a few hours

after the bodies of Mrs. Simpson and Mr. Goldman were found; that he had dreamed of killing his former wife.

But to the sequestered jury, whatever Mr. Simpson dreamed was probably just a blip in the proceedings, and all the legal wrangling just an opportunity to return to the jury room.

Mr. Simpson's lawyers seem to think that, by challenging everything, they can prove that everyone who denigrates Mr. Simpson is a liar. That strategy can sometimes backfire.

By the time Mr. Shipp stepped down Thursday, Mr. Simpson's character and credibility seemed to have unraveled a bit — but it was one of his own attorneys who had pulled the string.

But in his efforts to discredit Mr. Shipp, Mr. Douglas prompted from him a number of seemingly spontaneous, impassioned, and — from the defense's standpoint — harmful utterances.

Mr. Douglas helped Mr. Shipp clarify, as the prosecution had not, what had kept him from telling either police or defense lawyers of his June 13 conversation with Mr. Simpson: Mr. Shipp had reluctantly concluded, based on Mr. Simpson's demeanor 24 hours after the killings, that he was a murderer, but Mr. Shipp did not want to say so.

"I didn't want to be going down as being the person to nail O.J.," Mr. Shipp testified.

Simply by keeping him on the stand, Mr. Douglas gave the prosecutors another chance to tell the jury how strangely Mr. Shipp's visit to his home on June 13: Nicole Simpson had just been stabbed to death, and what Mr. Simpson was worrying about most was how long it would take to get the results of DNA testing on blood found at the crime scene.

Whatever grieving Mr. Simpson was doing on June 13, Mr. Shipp said, did not appear to him to be for his late wife.

## Dole Enters Republican Race for Presidency

By Paul F. Horwitz  
*International Herald Tribune*

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Bob Dole confirmed Sunday that he had decided to run for president in 1996 and would formally declare his candidacy in mid-April.

The decision by the 71-year-old Kansas Republican was not a surprise, but he had not previously made an unambiguous declaration.

A fierce battle is already under way for the support of wealthy Republicans and other potential financial contributors. Mr. Dole may have acted now to keep donors from making commitments to others.

Mr. Dole, the Senate majority leader, will have a fight for the party's nomination in state primary elections. The field is likely to include several senators, governors and the former vice president, Dan Quayle.

"We'll make a formal announcement that we are a candidate for president of the United States" in mid-April, Mr. Dole said on the weekly "Meet the Press" television program.

The timing, he said, was in part because 50 years ago, on April 14, 1945, Mr. Dole was severely wounded in Italy while serving with the U.S. Army's 10th Mountain Division.

Mr. Dole said he had learned from mistakes he had made as a candidate for vice president in 1976 and while seeking the nomination for president in 1980 and 1988.

"I am at peace with myself," he said. "I know what I want to do."

The senator said his assets were his experience, "a good record of conservative views on taxes and spending," and a willingness to broaden his party's views to attract as many adherents as possible.

Mr. Dole said he was considering declaring that he would serve only one four-year term and that he might choose a running mate before nomination.

Among those he said would be desirable on such an early ticket would be Jack F. Kemp, the former housing secretary, who announced last week that he would not be a candidate, and General Colin L. Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

**Snag on Surgeon General**

Senator Dole said Sunday that President Bill Clinton's nomination of Henry W. Foster Jr. to the post of surgeon general was "in some difficulty" as it awaits confirmation by the Senate.

Dr. Foster, a gynecologist, revealed last week that he had performed "fewer than a dozen" abortions. Mr. Dole said Sunday that he was troubled by the way the White House had handled the matter. Republican leaders had previously been told that Dr. Foster had performed only one abortion in 30 years of practice.

Some Gingrich allies have suggested that the speaker would have fewer problems if he talked less.

"He might think of not speaking every thought," said the Senate majority whip, Trent Lott of Mississippi. "He's learning he's got to be careful about what he says. He's made some mistakes, he's working on it and he's getting better."

Rep. E. Clay Shaw Jr., a Florida Republican who is chairman of a subcommittee that is taking the lead on welfare reform, also was blindsided recently by one of Mr. Gingrich's scattershot declarations.

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Parents should not put sleeping babies on top of fluffy bedding, according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. It said such bedding may contribute to as many as 1,800 inexplicable infant deaths a year. Researchers say it is likely that fluffy bedding blocks children's mouths and noses and that they die from carbon dioxide poisoning from breathing the trapped air they have exhaled. The commission said sleeping infants should lie on their backs or sides — not on their stomachs — on firm, flat surfaces.

Dr. Lisa Berkman, an epidemiologist at the Yale University School of Medicine,

While the benefits of social support had been found in previous studies, this is the first to demonstrate such a strong health advantage from religious faith among seriously ill patients.

"It seems that being able to give meaning to a precarious, life-threatening situation — having faith there is some greater meaning or force at work — is medically helpful," said Dr. Thomas Oxman, a psychiatrist at Dartmouth Medical School, who led the study. "If you can't make sense of what's going on, it's much harder to bear."

**Short Takes**

The number of college-age drinkers has been declining for two decades. One in four students reported abstaining even from an occasional beer in 1971; today it is nearly half, according to a survey of more than 300,000 students nationwide by the University of California at Los

Angeles. The average consumption for those who do drink regularly has dropped to about 13 drinks a week, down from 14.3 in 1982. The main reason for the decrease is a change in attitudes. Today's students are more health-conscious than their elders, and they have grown up with the tougher drunken driving laws and 21-year-old legal drinking ages enacted in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Parents should not put sleeping babies on top of fluffy bedding, according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. It said such bedding may contribute to as many as 1,800 inexplicable infant deaths a year. Researchers say it is likely that fluffy bedding blocks children's mouths and noses and that they die from carbon dioxide poisoning from breathing the trapped air they have exhaled. The commission said sleeping infants should lie on their backs or sides — not on their stomachs — on firm, flat surfaces.

International Herald Tribune

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Streisand Takes Stand for Liberalism

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Barbra Streisand, director, producer, actress, singer, screenwriter, philanthropist and citizen, came to Harvard to bury the speaker, praise the president and defend the right of Hollywood celebrities to speak out on politics.

Rebutting those who criticized the stars circling President Bill Clinton as "bubbleheads" who should not meddle in serious matters of state, Ms. Streisand on Friday gave an address to a crowd of 700 at the John F. Kennedy School of Government.

"I'm not suggesting that actors run the country," Ms. Streisand said. "We've already tried that. But I am suggesting, for example, that on the issue of AIDS, I would rather have America listen to Elizabeth Taylor, who had the courage to sponsor the first major fund-raiser against this dreaded disease, than to Jesse Helms, who has consistently fought legislation that would fund AIDS research."

Her speech was the latest example of an odd vogue in politics. In an era of populism, when politicians are hungering for the common touch, everybody also wants to be an egghead. The House speaker, Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, has his reading lists and college course on American civilization. Mr. Clinton invited a bunch of "big thinkers" from the Ivy League to Camp David before the State of the Union message to hear his views on governance.

And now Ms. Streisand comes to Harvard for a two-day visit, during which she and invited students attended a lunch with John F. Kennedy Jr. as host, and audited a class on constitutional law.

Sounding much like the impassioned student activist she played as one of the few Democrats — besides the former governor of New York, Mario M. Cuomo — with the gumption to defend liberalism and counterculture McGoverniks.

"I did a concert for George McGovern in 1972, and I still think that that would have made a better president than Richard Nixon." (Maureen Dowd, *NYT*)

#### Mrs. Gingrich Works for Israeli Firm

BALTIMORE — The wife of the House speaker is working for a Jerusalem-based company that recruits foreign businesses to locate in an Israeli free-trade zone, the Baltimore Sun says.

Since September, Marianne Gingrich, 43, has been working as a vice president for the Israel Export Development Co. Ltd., a two-year-old company chartered in the British Virgin Islands to attract businesses to a private, high-tech business park in Israel. The Sun said.

The newspaper quoted the company's chairman as saying he had hired Mrs. Gingrich because of her interest in free-market concepts and her past work as an urban planner, not because she was the wife of the top Republican in the House.

"We were looking for someone with her kind of experience and her excitement," David Yerushalmi, chairman and chief executive of the company, told the newspaper. "She has a lot of experience in urban development and urban design and also in managing information."

Mrs. Gingrich has worked off and on in her husband's re-election campaigns and related political ventures. In 1981, she was employed briefly in the personnel office of the Secret Service in Washington, and before that she worked as a county government planner in eastern Ohio.

Mr. Gingrich's spokesman, Tony Blankley, said there was no conflict between the speaker's position and his wife's job. "She's not lobbying the government, and the compensation is nominal," Mr. Blankley said. "She has a background in urban planning. This is totally private company trying to find business clients to set up business in a free-trade zone." (AP)

#### Balanced Budget Amendment Ailing

WASHINGTON — Key Senate Republicans say that support for a constitutional amendment to balance the budget was eroding among Democrats and conceded that it probably had no better than a 50-50 chance of passage.

Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, chairman of the Finance Committee, told an audience: "Unfortunately, I don't think we are going to succeed. I think the Democrats are going to succeed in killing it in the Senate."

Only a week after the House overwhelmingly approved the amendment, the Republicans' leading campaign promise, the measure has encountered formidable resistance from Senate Democrats and outside groups that have linked it to the politically volatile issue of Social Security retirement and disability benefits.

Democrats also have put Republicans on the defensive by repeatedly challenging them to spell out in detail the more than \$1.3 trillion of spending cuts that would be required to balance the budget by the amendment's target year, 2002. (WP)

#### Quote / Unquote

The Health and Human Services Department spokeswoman, Avis LaVelle, on the disclosure that Mr. Clinton's nominee for surgeon general had performed abortions: "There obviously was some misinformation conveyed, but there was no deliberate attempt to mislead." (NYT)

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## ASIA

**Opposition Victory in Local Race Shakes Japan Coalition**By Steven Brill  
*International Herald Tribune*

**TOKYO** — In a blow to Japan's governing coalition, the nation's newly formed opposition party won convincingly Sunday in a governor's race, the first direct contest between the two parties that are expected to compete in general elections later this year.

The victory by the legislator Mario Kimura, 57, over the four-term governor, Masaya Kitamura, 78, came as a surprise since Aomori Prefecture, 750 kilometers (465 miles) northeast of Tokyo, is a traditional stronghold of the Liberal Democratic Party, which dominates the governing coalition.

The results reflected growing criticism of the government's response to the earthquake last month in Kobe, in which more than 5,000 died and more than 250,000 were left homeless.

They also suggest that despite its

low level of national support, the New Frontier Party, formed in December by the nine main non-Communist opposition groups and led by former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, may mount a more serious challenge than expected in the coming elections.

"We've established a stronghold in the local political world," Keisuke Nakanishi, a senior New Frontier member, said of the victory in Aomori. "It paves the way for further advances in the future."

Local elections are planned for April, and an upper house election is set for July. The next lower house election could come as soon as April, although most expect it to be later, most likely between October and December. Technically, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama, the Socialist who leads the coalition with the Liberal Democrats and the small party Seikaku, can wait until mid-1997.

The next general elections will be the first conducted under a new elec-

toral system that will pit politicians from Japan's two main parties against one another in races in single-seat constituencies.

"The NFP's strategy is to win elections one by one," said Yasunori Sone, a professor of politics at Keio University. "Although their popularity is low, this election shows that with a strong candidate and well-coordinated campaign, they have a good chance."

In recent national polls, the New Frontier Party has garnered the support of about 9 percent of those surveyed, compared with nearly 25 percent for the Liberal Democrats.

In the Aomori race, Mr. Kimura benefited from campaign appearances by Mr. Kaifu as well as the former prime ministers Tsutomu Hata and Morihiro Hosokawa.

With 99 percent of the votes counted, Mr. Kimura won 323,928 votes compared with Mr. Kitamura's 297,761, NHK television reported Sunday night. Another 80,000 votes

went to candidates from the Social Democratic Party and the Communists.

The biggest unknown is the fate of Mr. Murayama. Before the earthquake, the Socialist prime minister's party was on the verge of collapse as a group of 24 legislators were threatening to leave it.

But after the quake, the group froze plans to quit, afraid of destabilizing the government during an emergency.

In recent days, however, there has been growing criticism that poor leadership by Mr. Murayama contributed to the government's sluggish response to the disaster. There is speculation that he might resign once a program to reconstruct Kobe is outlined and the legislature approves a 1995 budget.

■ **Japan Checks U.S. Apples**

Japanese health officials are investigating why fungicide residue was found on apples imported from the

United States, but said the amount was too small to be harmful to humans, The Associated Press reported from Tokyo.

The chemical thiabendazole is used by Japanese and American farmers while growing apples, but should be removed after the apples are harvested.

In a random sampling of apples purchased at shops in the Tokyo area, two apples imported from Washington were found to have trace amounts of the fungicide, health officials said Friday.

The amounts found on the apples would not have a harmful effect on humans, said Satoshi Takaya of the Food and Health division at the Health Ministry.

"This is not a safety issue by any means," said a U.S. Embassy spokesman, Bill Morgan. "It's a technical one. This fungicide is also commonly used by farmers in Japan."

American apples went on sale in Japan for the first time on Jan. 10.

## BRIEFLY ASIA



Yonhap/Agence France-Presse

Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev being greeted in Seoul.

**Gorbachev Makes an Offer to Koreas**

**SEOUL** (AP) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet president, said Sunday that he was willing to mediate a summit meeting between South Korea and North Korea. The two countries had scheduled a meeting of their presidents last year, but it was canceled after the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, died on July 8.

Mr. Gorbachev made the offer as he arrived Sunday for a symposium marking the anniversary of the Korean chapter of Green Cross International, a nonprofit environmental organization he founded in 1993. A summit meeting would bring together President Kim Young Sam of South Korea and the North Korean leader Kim Jong Il, the late president's son.

South Korean officials have not abandoned hopes for a meeting, but have said Mr. Kim must become the official leader before the two sides resume talks on a meeting of the presidents. Mr. Kim has yet to officially assume the positions of state president and secretary-general of the ruling Communist Party.

**Rao Expected to Expel Party Rival**

**NEW DELHI** (Reuters) — The battle for power in India's ruling Congress (I) Party moves toward a climax this week with Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao expected to expel his archrival Arjun Singh for anti-party activities.

The power struggle is being played out against a backdrop of sagging party electoral fortunes, with Congress facing a major challenge this week in state polls in its traditional stronghold of Maharashtra. "The politics of dissension and dissidence should be thrown away," Mr. Rao said Sunday in the western state of Maharashtra.

Mr. Singh, who resigned as human resources minister on Dec. 24, has accused Mr. Rao of ignoring the Muslims and lower castes that have traditionally supported the Congress Party. The former party number two has become a focus for dissent in Congress. But his support remains patchy, and he is unlikely to be able to block a decision to expel him by the party disciplinary committee.

**Kris Aquino Asks Critics of Her Daughter to Stop Attacks**

*The Associated Press*

**MANILA** — In her first public reaction to a scandal over her daughter, former President Corazon C. Aquino has urged critics to stop condemning her daughter for becoming pregnant and running off with a married man nearly twice her age.

"I am here today to ask for your prayers and also to ask those who have condemned Kris to stop it," Mrs. Aquino said at a national convention of single parents. "It has pained me so much when I read about people condemning my daughter."

Kris Aquino, 23, the youngest of Mrs. Aquino's five children, left the family home in November after she became pregnant by the actor Philip Salvador, 45.

Mrs. Aquino is among the highest-paid television and movie stars in the Philippines.

Mr. Salvador has three children with his wife and another child with a former model. He is not yet legally separated from his wife, who lives in New York.

Mrs. Aquino, a Roman Catholic, said she had originally refused to talk about her daughter's relationship and pregnancy.

"I have not heard of a mother talking about this particular kind of problem publicly, but this is the price of fame or infamy," she added. "It just upsets me so much, and it really gives me so much pain, but now I think I can talk about it."

She said she did not force her daughter to leave home.

"I never sent her away. In fact, I've always told Kris, 'This is your home. You're welcome to stay as long as you want and this will always be your home. I am your mother. I will always be your mother. I love you and I will always love you, and I will always be here for you.'

She added that she tried to dissuade her daughter from maintaining a relationship with Mr. Salvador, but was ignored.

Mrs. Aquino said she was still willing to accept her daughter and grandchild but not Mr. Salvador.

**New Rebel Group Threatens Kabul**

**KABUL** (AP) — A new guerrilla faction that wants to establish a strict Islamic state said Sunday that it had fought its way to within 30 kilometers of Kabul.

A series of battlefield victories by the Taliban movement is complicating peace efforts. Ten Islamic groups have been fighting among themselves for three years, killing more than 20,000 people and destroying much of Kabul. The Islamic factions turned on each other after driving out the Soviet Army in 1989.

Navy officials were not available for comment.

## VOICES From Asia

**TAIPEI** (AP) — Taiwan's navy has acquired four former U.S. minesweepers, a newspaper reported.

The minesweepers, which entered service in the U.S. Navy between 1954 and 1956, have been modernized with mine-detecting and other electronic systems, the China Times Express said.

Under a deal signed last week, the four ships will be used for mine-clearing operations in the South China Sea.

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## EUROPE

## Socialists In France Pick Jospin For Ticket

By Barry James  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — France's Socialist Party closed ranks behind a moderate leader on Sunday and set off on what political commentators described as an impossible quest for the presidency less than three months from now.

In a primary election, the party selected a former education minister, Lionel Jospin, 57, as its candidate to succeed François Mitterrand in a special congress here.

The Socialists have fallen into a prostrate state of squabbling between recrivers, of which Mr. Jospin is one, and old-style Socialist militants represented by the party's first secretary, Henri Emmanuelle, 49, who lost the nomination.

Mr. Jospin faces the daunting task of attacking the strong lead of the rightist candidate, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

"I am absolutely convinced that my entry into the race as the Socialist candidate will alter the political landscape and perhaps even shatter it," Mr. Jospin said.

Although the Socialist Party membership elected him with nearly 66 percent of the vote, Mr. Jospin is the preferred candidate of only 5 percent of French voters — and 3 percent of voters under 30 — according to an opinion poll published Sunday in *Le Journal du Dimanche*. Mr. Balladur was the front-runner with 22 percent.

The poll also revealed massive indecision and disillusionment with politicians in general. It indicated that 69 percent of voters had not made up their minds and that 63 percent of young voters were unhappy with Mr. Balladur's record.

The Socialists were left without a strong candidate or clear direction when Jacques Delors, the former president of the European Commission, said in December that he would not run, citing the impossibility of achieving his aims with a conservative government in place.

Mr. Delors' decision plunged the Socialist Party into fratricidal warfare along its traditional fault lines. The party combines a long radical tradition with a more moderate social democratic tendency represented by Mr. Jospin.

Unless a candidate receives more than half the vote in the first round of voting on April 23, the presidency will be decided in a run-off on May 7. Most political commentators said that judging from polls, Mr. Jospin would be eliminated in the first round along with Communists, extreme right, environmentalist and other candidates.

The conventional wisdom is that Mr. Balladur will enter the second round opposed only by his former ally in the center-right, Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist mayor of Paris. Mr. Balladur and Mr. Chirac have effectively been campaigning for months in a battle that appears to point increasingly to Mr. Chirac's political isolation.

But the large number of undecided voters could upset all forecasts. The race could be complicated by the entry of a formidable centrist candidate, either former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing or former Prime Minister Raymond Barre.

Mr. Emmanuelle, who was elected to his present post by 85 percent of the party membership in June, will remain as first secretary, and he pledged to support Mr. Jospin.

Mr. Mitterrand, who is stepping down after 14 years in office, has been unable to repair the rifts in the party, and he has often appeared intent on widening them. Last year, for example, he undermined the moderate former Prime Minister Michel Rocard by supporting the maverick Bernard Tapie in the elections for the European Parliament. The Socialists received one of their worst drubbings as a result.



**QUICKLY, PLEASE** — A policeman escorting a passerby from a robbery scene Sunday in London. An armed man disguised as a policeman overpowered security guards at Garrard's jewelers on Regent Street and, with two accomplices, stole \$400,000 in jewelry. Police sealed off the area for five hours before learning the thieves had fled.

## In Trouble, Major Talks Tough on Europe

By John Darnton  
*New York Times Service*

LONDON — Four years ago, when the drive for closer integration of European countries seemed to be moving ahead inexorably, Prime Minister John Major signaled his desire to join in by proclaiming that Britain belongs "at the heart of Europe."

Now, it is not at all certain that the drive is still gaining, and as for Mr. Major, one thing is clear: Britain's heart does not belong to Europe.

Faced with a rebellion of Conservative Party backbenchers who believe that the European Union is taking too much power, and looking for a strong issue to beat back the popular opposition Labor Party, Mr. Major has been busy staking out a tougher stance on Europe.

It is becoming obvious that he has taken many of the top figures in government with him. Newspapers reports of the speeches and comments at a cabinet meeting to thrash out policies toward Europe made it seem as if the EU, not inflation or crime or racism, was the kingdom's main enemy.

Britain's role in the 15-nation EU is one of the main question marks hanging over the country's future. While the Labor Party is still committed to closer integration, the Conservatives are backing away from the political and monetary union envisioned in the Maastricht treaty negotiated in 1991.

On Friday night, speaking to a group called the Conservative

Way Forward, Mr. Major adopted a tougher line on the central issue facing the EEC: the creation of a single currency. He insisted that economic conditions in Europe were yet

**Waving a stick at the high tide of European federalism**

would use its veto to block efforts to change the EU Constitution to remove the veto, to amend voting procedures to make it more difficult for a majority to block legislation, to extend "massive" new powers to the European Parliament or to mandate a commitment to a single currency.

Because some nations, notably Germany and France, are expected to try to use the conference to further integration, this will probably put Britain at odds with its major partners.

Britain has already gone head to head with the other countries in disputes over everything from the EU voting method to the election of the president of the European Commission.

There are signs that Mr. Major's assertion that "the high tide of federalism" in Europe has been reached is playing well with the British public. On single currency, 55 percent of Britons who responded in a recent poll for the BBC by Harris Research opposed it. Only 31 percent favored it.

The cabinet is divided on the issue. Kenneth Clarke, the powerful chancellor of the Exchequer, who is often placed in the "pro-European" camp, still adheres to the idea of eventual monetary union.

But Mr. Major has been pushing his opposition to achieving it, at least during the next two or three years.

At the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, Jacques Santer, the commission president — who got the post after Britain vetoed a contender

He judged that Britain

## General Rose Defends Record

Former Bosnia Peacekeeper Gets Cold Shoulder From U.S.

By Dan Williams  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — If you come from a country where everyone wants to be compared to Winston Churchill, proving you are Neville Chamberlain can be an all-consuming task.

That was the chore Lieutenant General Michael Rose of Britain set himself during a trip to the United States last week. General Rose has just finished a year in Bosnia as head of the United Nations peacekeepers.

By all accounts, the general's long military career has been distinguished. But he has been stung by reports that he has appeased the separatist Serbs in

Bosnia, filed in Washington as genocidal killers. General Rose's American mission seemed at least designed to counter suggestions that he is the reincarnation of Mr. Chamberlain, whose surrender of parts of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany in 1938 has become synonymous with weakness and betrayal.

"Even if one did believe in reincarnation," General Rose said with a thin smile during an appearance at the National Press Club, "this would not be physically possible, because Chamberlain died after I was born."

At the press club and later during a banquet at the British ambassador's residence, General Rose argued his case: There is no killing in Bosnia than a year ago, his troops are feeding the Serbs, his mission was a success. He treated the Serbs in a kind way, a distasteful way that might have been.

The problem in Bosnia, he said, is due to the unwillingness of any of the warring sides — the Muslim-led government, the Bosnian Croats, or the Serbs — to show "the slightest interest in peace."

It is just that kind of statement that puts him at odds with the Clinton administration, which regards the Serbs as the principal obstacle to peace. The Muslims and the Croats have signed a peace accord; only the Serbs, holding on to vast conquests, are holding out.

General Rose's visit was greeted largely by administration silence. Two likely candidates

dates to greet him found time. In New York, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the UN, was busy, an official said. In Washington, Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, canceled an appointment at the last minute because of "scheduling difficulties," according to aides.

Only at the Pentagon did the general find soul mates with whom to discuss the perils and promises of peacekeeping.

Because of his perceived reluctance to order NATO air strikes, General Rose became the focus of revisionist smug commentators, who portrayed him as a lackey of the Serbs. General Rose, in turn, claimed to be a victim of misreporting by the press in Sarajevo, which he described as a victim of Bosnian government propaganda.

"There are all sorts of other agendas being pursued amongst the various different warring elements there, and I include the government in that," he said.

In a recent BBC documentary, the general said of his unwillingness to call in air strikes: "We are not here to protect or defend anything other than ourselves or our convoys."

### Turks Offer Water to Israel

*Agence France-Presse*

JERUSALEM — Turkey has proposed to sell Israel 60 million cubic meters (2.1 billion cubic feet) of drinking water a year to solve shortages, officials said Sunday.

## After U.S. Leaves, Bavaria Will Control Hitler's Resort

*Reuters*

MUNICH — The state of Bavaria will keep control over Hitler's former Alpine hideaway to prevent it from becoming a magnet for neo-Nazis after the U.S. Army closes its recreation center there later this year.

A spokesman said Saturday that the state would work with local officials to ensure that the "Eagle's Nest" on the Oberalpberg mountain in Berchtesgaden was properly used.

"In view of the historical taint on the property, the government will make sure there is sufficient public influence over the use of the Oberalpberg," the spokesman said.

Since the end of World War II the army has used Oberalpberg as a winter sports center and golf course. But an army spokesman said Friday it would close the center because of the sharp reduction in U.S. forces in Europe since the end of the Cold War.

A small part of the remaining complex is open to the public, and about 400,000 tourists visit it annually.

## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### EU Foreign Ministers Set To Strike Deal on Turkey

BRUSSELS (AFP) — European Union foreign ministers will clear the way Monday for the signing of a customs union with Turkey later this year in a diplomatic deal that would lead to negotiations on Cyprus's membership of the Union being brought forward, EU sources said.

Officials said Hans van den Broek, the Union's external relations commissioner, would ask the ministers to commit to starting talks on Cypriot membership within six months of next year's intergovernmental conference on the Union's future, to return. Greece is expected to drop its veto of the customs union deal.

### Bonn Comes Under Fire For Allowing U.K. Beef

BONN (Reuters) — Politicians, business people and consumer advocates have criticized Health Minister Horst Seehofer for ruling that some British beef could again be sold in Germany.

Mr. Seehofer, acting under European Union guidelines on the threat of so-called mad cow disease, ruled that beef from British cattle born after Jan. 1, 1992, could be sold in Germany again starting Monday.

The Lower Saxony premier, Gerhard Schroeder, told the Bild am Sonntag newspaper that Mr. Seehofer would be "acting irresponsibly if he let beef be imported that could be infected" with the cattle brain disease known formally as bovine spongiform encephalopathy. The Central Association of German Butchers said it would ask its 27,000 member shops to give guarantees that they sold only German beef.

### Algiers Rejects a Proposal By French for Peace Talks

PARIS (AFP) — The Algerian government has rejected President François Mitterrand's call for a European Union conference on the Algerian crisis.

The French president's proposal, which followed a meeting with European commissioners, sparked a war of words as Algiers recalled its ambassador from Paris for consultations and summoned the French ambassador in Algiers to tell him that it would "not accept any interference" in its internal affairs. Ambassador Michel Leveque also was asked for a full explanation of Mr. Mitterrand's remarks, a Foreign Ministry statement said.

### A Call for a Building Ban In Flood-Prone Regions

ARLES, France (Reuters) — European Union environment ministers have suggested a possible ban on new riverbank construction in flood-prone areas along the Rhine and Meuse rivers. The measure follows heavy flooding in Northern Europe.

The ministers, meeting informally in southern French city, said that firm measures must be taken on such matters as planning and land use. These included "preventing further urbanization in vulnerable areas along the Meuse and Rhine," possibly including a ban on further construction.

### EU Weighs Increased Aid For Impoverished Nations

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The European Union, whose membership has just grown from 12 to 15 countries, will consider Monday whether to increase financial aid to impoverished African, Caribbean and Pacific partner states.

The purpose of the meeting will be to create a new European Development Fund for the next 10 years to replace the present one, which is due to expire Feb. 28.

The European commissioner in charge of the partner states' dossier, Joao de Deus Pinheiro of Portugal, has suggested raising the amount of money in the fund, which from 1989 to 1994 received 11 billion European Currency Units (\$13.7 billion) in contributions from EU members.

Mr. Pinheiro wants to raise the amount to 14.3 billion Ecu between now and 1999.

### Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Agriculture Commissioner Heinrich Fischer meets Agriculture Minister Margareta Winberg of Sweden.

BRUSSELS: Competition Commissioner Karel Van Miert and Regional Policy Commissioner Monika Wulf-Mathies will meet the British Parliamentary undersecretary of state for Northern Ireland, Baroness Jean Denton.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

# look at the facts

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## Jihad Chief Calls P.O. Self-Rule Deal 'Dead'

By Nora Bustany  
Washington Service

DAMASCUS — The leader of the radical Islamic group that claimed responsibility for a recent bombing Israel has said that the Israeli-IO accords on Palestinian self-rule are "effectively dead."

"The war continues," Fathi Shiqaqi, secret general of Islamic Jihad, said in an interview. "What is going on inside Palestine now is real war that will witness escalation."

Islamic Jihad which claimed responsibility for detonating bombs that led 21 Israelis last month, maintains the "biggest military operation inside Palestine," Shiqaqi said.

Islamic Jihad and the Islamic Resistance Movement or Hamas, have beat the forefront of efforts by Islamic radicals to derail the agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat to establish limited Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town Jericho.

Mr. Shiqiqi was "surprised" with bombing.

"It was military target well hit and rege for the killing of Hani Abu Ayyub, referring to a Palestinian journalist and Islamic Jihad member who died in a November bombing that many Palmyra militants suspect was carried out by Israeli intelligence agents.

Mr. Shiqiqi, 44, founded Islamic Jihad in Gaza in 1981. Since he escaped from the Gaza Strip in 1988, he has lived variously Beirut, Damascus and Tel Aviv.

His peace and activities in Syria and criticism recently from U.S. government.

After Shiqaqi made a statement on Jan. 22 confirming Islamic Jihad's role in the bombing, Christopher called the Syrian foreign minister to stress the need to stop providing safe haven for terrorist groups, a State Department spokesman said.

Syrian officials and Mr. Shiqaqi say that there are structural, social or logistical links between Damascus and Islamic Jihad supporters in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Shiqaqi said he was not involved in the "direct planning of the Jan. 22 bombing, but was informed within an hour" of the bombing.

The bombing capped months of Israeli violence by Muslims opposed to the Mideast peace process.

On the leaders of Egypt, Israel and Jordan and the PLO met in Cairo on Thursday in an effort to bolster support for peace, they condemned violence and terrorism, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel demanded that Syria stop providing a haven for Palestinian groups that oppose the peace process.

On Saturday, Syria dismissed Mr. Rabin's demand, saying Arabs had the right to live in Israel until they had liberated their occupied lands, Reuters reported.

**Israel Maintains Curfew**

The Israeli cabinet decided today to maintain its latest curfew of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which was imposed after the Jan. 22 bombing, Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The decision, which keeps tens of thousands of Palestinians from commuting to jobs in Israel, angered Palestinian leaders, who said the ban would encourage the Muslim extremists it was meant to deter.

## 2 Senators Want U.S. Embassy In Jerusalem

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, urged the Clinton administration to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem as soon as Israel and the PLO finish negotiations on the status of the divided city.

In releasing a letter Friday, they plan to end the debate about the embassy, the two senators ignored the administration's pleas to set off a new debate on the sensitive issue for fear that it would undermine Middle East negotiations.

Nonetheless, administration officials and congressional aides said they advised a go-slow approach in moving the embassy.

## Traditional Ramadan Radio Tales Give Egypt a Medium for Its Message

By Chris Hedges  
New York Times Service

**Cairo** — There is an old Arabic superstition that whoever tells stories during the day will grow horns and see his gold turn into iron. Night is the time for stories. And the best stories, as have been true for generations in the Muslim world, are saved for the languid evenings during the holy month of Ramadan.

At dusk during the holy month, which started Wednesday, Muslims break their daylight fast, performed as penance, with *iftar*, the evening meal. They feast on dates and figs, on *gatayif*, small pancakes filled with raisins and nuts, and on *bamia*, a beef stew with okra and onions.

And, while families gather around the table, many turn on the radio to follow the special serials that start on the first day of Ramadan and culminate on the last. These stories of love, intrigue and adventure help envelop this country of nearly 60 million in a unity of purpose that briefly shuts out the widespread poverty, political unrest and misery.

And the serials carry on the ancient art of

storytelling that Arabs have nurtured since before the "Thousand and One Nights."

But in the politically charged climate of Egypt, the serials are also an important part of the government's drive against Islamic militants, who are waging a violent campaign to create an Islamic state.

As portrayed in these melodramas, the police tend to be intelligent and honest. Islamic militants, when they appear, are usually depraved and misguided. And Egypt is shown as a land of hope and opportunity for those who work.

The militants, who denounce the serials, have threatened many of the writers, actors and directors involved, and some of them now have bodyguards.

"In the last couple of years, the government has increased its use of the radio serials to transmit its propaganda," said Fahmi Howadi, a writer on Islamic affairs.

The serials are now a powerful weapon in the government's war against the Islamic trend, although I find the government's message naive and unconvincing."

The serials, nevertheless, are extremely popular.

"The lower classes listened faithfully to

these programs," said Samia Saaty, head of the sociology department at Ein Shams University. "The programs portray the problems many people face, from marital difficulties and poverty to drug addiction. People look to the dramas for solutions."

There are four main radio stations and each mounts serials for the month. The stations broadcast their programs at different times so listeners can switch from one to the next until *suhour*, the meal eaten just before dawn.

Egypt's television and cinema stars spent most of January in recording studios in Cairo's radio and television building producing the 15-minute episodes.

"When I was a young girl my friends and I would sit up nights and listen to the dramas during Ramadan," said Salwa Mohammed Ali, an actress who is playing in a radio serial. "I could barely wait until the next episode."

The writers, actors and the actresses often save their best scripts and performances for Ramadan. Many have also developed a fondness for radio drama, an art form that has died out in many other parts of the world.

"Radio invites people to imagine, to participate in the production," said Mrs. Mohammed. "It gives almost as much pleasure as reading."

The hottest serial this year is called "Rice With the Angels." The show, taken from an Arabian proverb about dreamers that says "they are eating rice with the angels," features some of the biggest names in Egyptian show business.

The serial tells the story of a beautiful girl, Shams, and a poor boy who loves her. Menadi, whose schemes to make money are thwarted by his lack of education and poverty.

"The message of this story is that people who dream must dream realistically," said the serial's script writer, Osama Anwar Okasha. "If our dreams are unrealistic they can be destructive. People must dream within their limitations and capabilities."

There are numerous scenes that hammer home this point.

"Shams doesn't want just love," the character Menadi tells his friend Essam. "She wants someone who will snatch her away from this life, someone who will take her

higher and higher. This is her dream. It is my dream, too."

"But you cannot hold down your jobs," Essam points out. "You have no weight. You do no take responsibility."

"This is not a time for people to crawl up a ladder rung by rung," Menadi replies. "It is a time for people to jump."

In the story, Menadi is falsely accused and arrested in the killing of a German, who first appears as a kindly old man who lives in Menadi's alleyway.

The German, it turns out later, was a former Nazi who persecuted Jews. In the end, the police will discover that the assassin was carried out by the Israeli secret service, the Mossad, and Shams and Menadi will get married when he is freed from prison, caged and realistic about his life.

"This is just entertainment," said Naglaa Fahmi, a movie star who appears in the serial. "The whole country fasts at the same time, eats at the same time and listens to the radio at the same time. We all come together for Ramadan. The only problem, for us, comes from all the people who keep asking us how the story will end."

## After 9 Months of Self-Rule, Jericho Still Awaits the Great Leap Forward

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service



and many more people would have come to visit — and to spend."

Start-up money for public works projects has been slow to arrive from Mr. Arafat's offices in Gaza. Self-rule has also bad unanticipated drawbacks.

For example, Jericho under autonomy, a crane-shaped district of 24 square miles, has more crossing points than it did before. So there are more Israeli roadblocks and irritating delays for Palestinian drivers.

Israeli soldiers routinely order buses to skirt the district, so many tourists never make it into town. And Jericho has reaped few of the hoped-for

benefits from the new peace treaty between Israel and Jordan. Most non-Palestinians avoid the Allenby Bridge, just east of town and formerly the main border crossing. They find it easier to use two new crossings, near the Gulf of Aqaba and Sea of Galilee.

In the end, peace should be expressed with facts on the ground, but that hasn't happened here," said Hassan Saleh Hussein, Jericho's mayor since August.

Unemployment is high, according to the mayor, whose desk is filled with 700 applications for jobs that he says do not exist.

Somehow, though, the Palestinian Authority has found work for many of the 320 prisoners who were freed by Israel last summer and who live in a trailer park on the edge of town, forced to stay in the autonomous district while completing their sentences. A few who killed Palestinians suspected of collaborating with Israel now carry automatic rifles and move freely in a fenced-off compound that is headquarters to Jibril Rajoub, the gravel-voiced security chief here.

Jericho's streets are awash with Mr. Rajoub's plainclothes agents and hundreds of uniformed officers who have little to do while they wait for self-rule to spread. Not everyone in town likes the security forces. Some business leaders accuse the police of intimidating dissenters, and they say fears rose after a Palestinian prisoner died two weeks ago while in police custody. Relatives said his neck and hands had been cut.

"We're still waiting for the autopsy, but I think it was a natural death," Mr. Rajoub said in an interview. Actually, he was added, "everyone was glad he died. He was a famous gangster, who collaborated with the Israelis and killed four people. He was a very bad guy."

It is quieter on Jericho's streets with his police in charge and the Israelis gone, he says. On that score, almost no one in town disagrees. And even if many are plainly disappointed by the lack of blistering economic change, others counsel patience.

One of them is Farouk Hadi, who led the group of investors who built the new business complex. Most shops are still unrented, he acknowledged.

"Nothing can be done in six months," he said. "I've studied the situation, and I think Jericho is going to be very important. It will take two or three years, though. Things take time."

## Patricia Highsmith, 74, Mystery Writer, Is Dead

By Randy Kennedy  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Patricia Highsmith, 74, the American writer whose tales of gentlemen murderers and psychological intrigue were often explorations of her own obsessions, died Saturday at Caritas hospital in Lourdes, Switzerland, near the village where she had lived since 1982.

No cause of death was given by hospital officials, The Associated Press reported.

Ms. Highsmith, who published 20 novels and seven short-story collections, was best known for creating Tom Ripley, a highly mannered murderer who was the central character in five novels.

Her first book, "Strangers on a Train," was published in 1950 after being rejected by six publishers.

The tale of two men, Bruno and Guy, who meet on a train and make a murder pact, was made into a movie by Alfred Hitchcock in 1951.

Ms. Highsmith often said she disliked being classified as a crime writer, and many reviewers tended to agree. Graham Greene, with whom Ms. Highsmith frequently corresponded, called her a "writer who has created a world of her own — a world claustrophobic and irrational which we enter each time with a sense of personal danger."

Ms. Highsmith's tales often involved people whose lives intersect briefly and who become involved in apparently harmless games that lead to violence: a man who buys and furnishes a house for a woman happily married to another man, a loner in New York City who finds a man's wallet on the street and invades the man's life.

Her character Tom Ripley is an intelligent, cultured gentleman who dabbles in art, music and, occasionally, murder. A 1975 review of her work, published in The Times Literary Supplement of London, said she used Ripley as a means to

map the moral consciousness of the immoral, to portray people who obsessively examine their motives and morals but for whom there is always something basic missing."

Geoffrey P. Parsons, 65, Pianist and Accompanist

**LONDON (NYT)** — Geoffrey Penwill Parsons, 65, a pianist who accompanied many of the world's leading singers, died of cancer Jan. 26 at Middlesex Hospital in London.

Mr. Parsons was considered by many to be one of the leading accompanists of his time. The list of singers with whom he worked included Victoria de los Angeles, Birgit Nilsson, Nicolai Gedda, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Christa Ludwig, Janet Baker, Thomas Hampson and Jessye Norman.

He also played for such instrumentalists as the cellist Paul Tortelier and the violinist Nathan Milstein.

William E. Edwards, 73, who was oaky commander of the submarine that rescued Lieutenant George Bush when the future president's plane was shot down during World War II, died of cancer Tuesday in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Evelyn Tripp, 67, a leading fashion model of the 1950s and 1960s, died of colon cancer Monday in Remsenburg, New York.

Philip Borsos, 41, a director whose films include "Far From Home: The Adventures of Yellow Dog" and the Academy Award-nominated short "Nails," died of leukemia Thursday in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Thomas Hayward, 77, a leading tenor at the Metropolitan Opera during the 1940s and 1950s, died of kidney and heart failure Thursday in Las Vegas, Nevada.

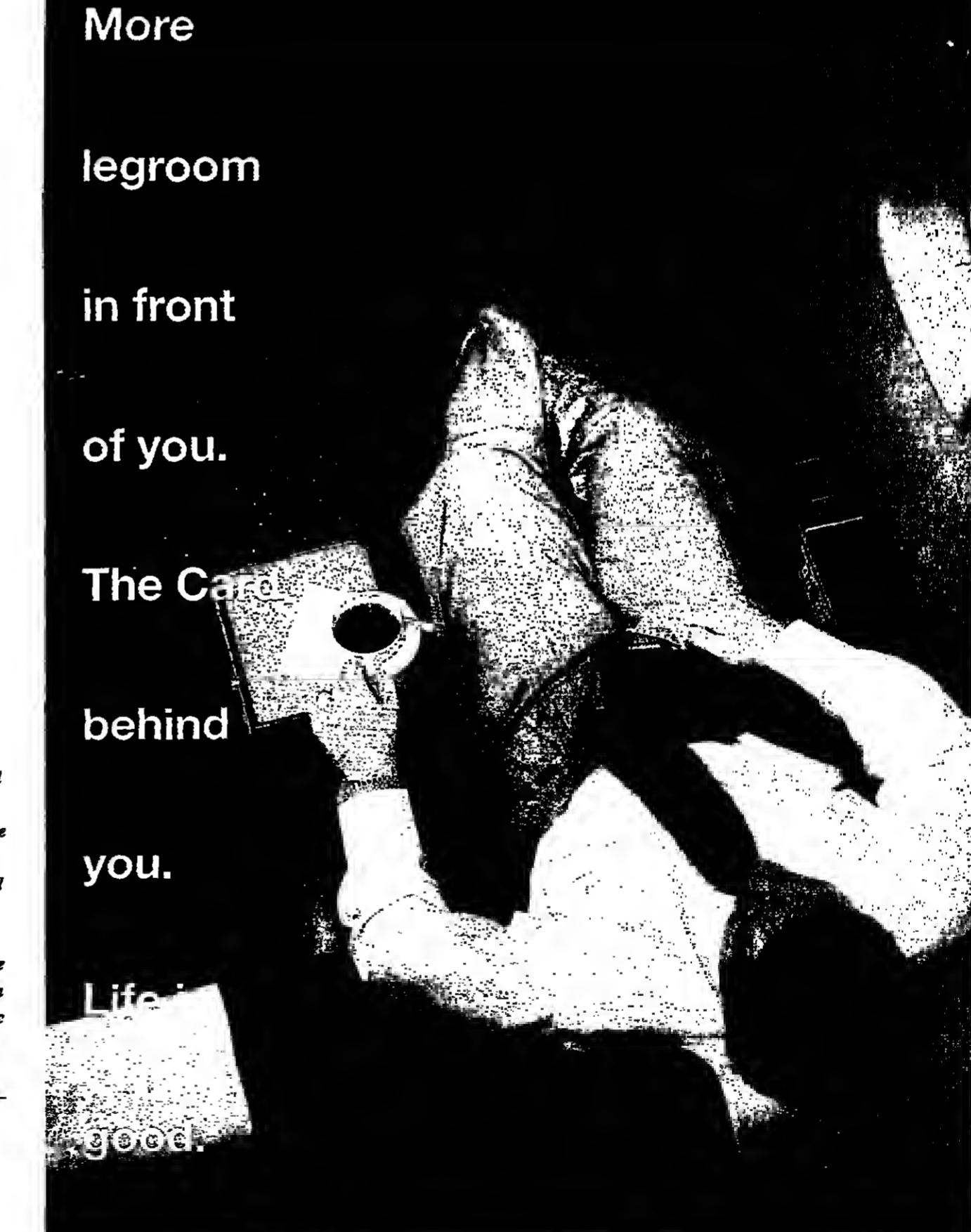
Yuri Dylevko, 58, a Russian realist painter who emigrated to the United States in 1989, died of lung cancer Monday in Richmond Hills, New York.

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## INTERNATIONAL

**Canal Turnover in 'Crisis'****Both Panama and U.S. Fear Mismanagement**By Douglas Farah  
*Washington Post Service*

PANAMA CITY — When the Panama Canal Treaty was signed in 1977, it was supposed to lead to an orderly takeover of the sprawling U.S. military installations here by the Panamanian government, providing Panama with needed infrastructure and a permanent source of income.

But with only five years left before the United States finishes its pullout, just 15 percent of the properties have been taken over by the Panamanian government and some of those are now a shambles.

There is growing concern by U.S. and Panamanian officials that the American bases, widely called Panama's national patrimony, will be squandered.

"We are at a crisis point," said General Barry R. McCaffrey, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Command here.

"In the past five years, we have turned over 500 buildings and 16,000 acres, and in the next five we will have to turn over 5,000 buildings," he continued. "There are 77,000 acres of land. History will hold us jointly accountable for the patrimony of Panama. We are in an emergency situation."

The fear is that the installations, with their manicured lawns and barracks, schools, hospitals, command centers, airfields and hangars used for more than eight decades to protect the Panama Canal and project U.S. power in the Western Hemisphere, will fall into disrepair through negligence and a lack of planning and resources.

While Panama's ability to operate the canal is not in doubt — it is already largely run by Panamanians — the question of the country's ability to finance the \$500 million annual operating budget could loom larger if the surrounding properties are not well administered.

"The canal is 80 years old and needs a lot of repairs all the time," said a U.S. official involved in the process. "If the properties go to seed, there is fear Panama will be short-sighted and kill the goose that laid the golden egg."

One of the biggest problems the Panamanian government faces is the cost of maintaining the facilities, or of tearing them down to

replace them with tourist hotels or expanded port facilities. Estimates of the properties' value range as high as \$32 billion.

"It is hard to assess what they are really worth," a U.S. official said. "But they are not worth a damn thing if not maintained."

The U.S. military spends \$80 million a year here — \$30 million in utility bills to keep things running in the humid tropical climate, and \$50 million on maintenance.

The Panamanian government cannot afford this unless it turns the facilities into money-making endeavors. Operating profits by all accounts are limited. Higher tariff rates would mean loss of tonnage to ships that would instead travel South America or to land transit across the United States.

No care has been given to the once-beautiful buildings that used to house the School of the Americas, a training center for Latin American officers. Turned over in 1984, the buildings have been stripped of everything down to the electrical wiring.

The railroad that used to serve the former Canal Zone is also in disrepair, and squatters are moving into housing turned over to the Panamanian government.

The Coco Solo health clinic on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, however, has continued to function since it was turned over.

While getting the U.S. military to leave was the theme of Panamanian nationalists before the treaty was signed, the government here repeatedly has postponed taking over even the most valuable areas and is trying to get the U.S. forces to stay longer.

Several recent polls indicate that an overwhelming majority of Panamanians now wants the United States to retain the bases, in large part because the facilities are a major employer here and those who work on the bases make far more than they would elsewhere in Panama.

But the U.S. military, cutting back bases in the United States and around the world, has no intention of staying.

"We will be gone, as the treaty stipulates, by noon, December 31, 1999," a U.S. officer said. "We have economic pressures of our own to move out, and we will. The question is how to ensure the Panamanians use the properties successfully and minimize the adverse economic impact."



Mickey Kantor, U.S. trade representative, holding a Del Monte can and a Chinese copy.

**TIES: Washington Sees Worsening Relations With China on Range of Issues**

Continued from Page 1

crackdown, new military threats against Taiwan and a new flow of Chinese missiles and other weaponry to nations such as Iran and Pakistan.

"There is no question we are having some difficult problems right now in certain areas," said Winston Lord, assistant secretary of state. He added that the troubles were "partly related to the domestic political situation in China."

Mr. Lord listed in particular human rights, trade issues, non-proliferation issues and Taiwan, but he noted later that Washington remained optimistic that it could keep making

headway on less sensitive issues such as alien smuggling and narcotics control with Beijing.

Other senior U.S. officials said they feared that a key test for all who aspire to replace Mr. Deng, including those in Mr. Jiang's group, would be how firmly they stood up to Washington.

With Mr. Deng gone, "it will be harder for pro-Western people to speak out as openly, and easier for strong nationalists to assert themselves," predicted an official who closely follows Chinese matters.

Some signs of new political repression are already evident, according to the latest State De-

partment report on China's human-rights record. It noted that Beijing tightened controls in 1994 on unauthorized speech, publications, assembly and associations, while moving swiftly during the post-Deng era is uncertainty about how long Mr. Jiang will remain in power and what type of government his successor might produce. The outcome, officials said, could determine whether China remains a peaceful power or becomes a strategic enemy of the United States.

The range of alternatives that to cut off organized expressions of protest or criticism.

Unlike the period before the massacre of protesters in 1989, when the Beijing government was deeply divided about how to deal with the initial stirrings of public dissent, there is now a strong consensus in the new regime favoring an early clampdown, a U.S. official said.

Set against the backdrop of a continuing military buildup in China, some U.S. experts have asserted that Mr. Deng's passing leaves Washington with little influence in a nation with an increased likelihood of causing mischief in its immediate neighborhood.

Complicating Washington's effort to find some leverage to attract speculation in Washington was articulated late last year in a study of China's future organized by the Office of Net Assessment at the Pentagon, which is closely watching the Chinese leadership succession.

One-third of a 13-member expert panel predicted Beijing would retain a stable, collective leadership, pursuing its present course of modest reform and gradually increasing its military capability. It could intervene militarily to prevent a declaration of independence by Taiwan and possibly one day go to war to defend its claim to rich oil fields beneath the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea.

A smaller portion of the panel predicted that radical reformers would seize control, fulfilling Washington's long-held dream that China would become a fellow, non-threatening superpower.

But half the group predicted instead that China would eventually disintegrate, possibly because of economic disparities between coastal and inland regions and internal frictions provoked by the rise of a new authoritarian leader with a belligerent foreign policy.

**TRADE: China Reacts Defiantly**

Continued from Page 1

H. Brown, said Sunday that he was "very hopeful" of an agreement with China to avert a trade war over intellectual property piracy. Agence France-Presse reported from Jerusalem.

"There is always a chance for an agreement, and I'm very hopeful that there will be agreement," Mr. Brown said during a visit to Israel.

"We never stop wanting to engage the Chinese and others with whom we are having a dispute," added Mr. Brown, who led a major American trade investigation mission to China in May.

On Sunday, the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily, and most other papers ran the same Xinhua press agency items saying that Washington had ordered crippling tariffs on Chinese exports and that "sovereignty and national dignity" demanded countermeasures. Reuters reported from Beijing.

"Resorting to pressure and reprisals won't help solve problems," said the main People's Daily headline.

Officials and business people

in Beijing and Hong Kong, the main conduit of China trade, urged both sides to compromise, as some appeared to believe the would be a last-minute compromise.

"It's a typical case of dragging the negotiations on until the last minute," said Donald St. Pierre, vice China Automotive Components Corp. brokers joint ventures between U.S. and Chinese carmakers.

"I am confident the issue will be resolved before February 26 — probably sooner," he told reporters in Beijing.

Yet, other analysts said they believed that China's leaders, maneuvering for position as Mr. Deng is from power, appear to have little room to grant U.S. concessions, even if they were willing. While Beijing concedes it imposes outlawing intellectual piracy, it insists on indemnifications on its own terms.

**Effect in the U.S.**

*David E. Sack of The New York Times wrote from Washington:*

American consumers will be among the first victims of the trade dispute. Under the rules published Saturday, for example, the U.S. Commodity Service would be required to put a \$100 tax on every 10 Chinese-made bicycle imported to the United States.

Over the last five weeks, however, American officials have been pruning their products selected for retaliation, focusing on goods produced in several other nations well, so that American consumers could choose, for example, a Japanese- or British-made bicycle that is not subject to tariffs.

They have also avoided products where the tariff seemed especially likely to American business, including two of China's biggest exports here, toys and electronic goods.

The current disputes begin to eclipse Washington's long-running trade tangles with Japan. Through first 11 months of 1994, the United States imported \$36 billion of products from China while exporting \$8.5 billion goods there.

Last year, the African trade deficit with China climbed to \$30 billion — roughly half the size of the deficit with Japan — and U.S. businesses say that piracy, particularly copyright infringement such as movies and music, has contributed to the trim balance.

**One person per cubic mile.****Chastened by the Mexican Crisis, Finance Ministers Try to Tame Monetary Tidal Waves**

Continued from Page 1

in much smaller doses dependent on firmer policy commitments.

"One could argue whether this was the appropriate decision," Hans Tietmeyer, president of the Bundesbank, said, "but it has been taken."

Bonn feared that Mexico

sources for Russia and Ukraine, whose instability worries Europeans as much as Mexico's worries Americans. The Seven gave Mr. Rubin the difficult task of discussing economic reforms with Russian officials at the regular Fund spring meeting.

Eddie George, governor of the Bank of England, said banking regulators ought to

flows of private investment that have become the principal source of growth for developing countries — and their greatest worry, as they seek first to attract the money and then hold on to it. But all raise as many questions as they answer.

Michel Camdessus, the IMF managing director, said that the Fund might need more money

to handle future crises. C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics in Washington has proposed a more specific safety net, with \$100 billion pledged by many nations according to a formula worked out in advance. The plan seeks to forestall currency crises and also to avoid haggling during the panic over each nation's role and burden.

But one senior European central banker defined the dilemmas posed by these proposals:

"You could have more surveillance by the IMF to spot crises before they occur, but who would have the muscle to apply to governments to stop them?"

And increasing the capital available to international institutions might only increase the risk of more countries following lax policies because they knew there was more money to bail them out."

**TOMB: Greeks Say 'No'**

Continued from Page 1

supported the claim by Mrs. Souvaltsi, now says he is less sure about the find.

"It is an important discovery," Mr. Noureddin said, "but we have to be a bit careful. We must wait for further study and a reconsideration of the text."

It was not the first time Mrs. Souvaltsi has made this claim. Three years ago, she wrote an article in an Egyptian magazine published by Cairo University in which she said that the same structure was the tomb of Alexander. That report was dismissed by senior archaeologists in Egypt and Greece.

"I have no reservations," Mrs. Souvaltsi said in a statement Saturday. "This is Alexander's tomb. There is no doubt."

Mrs. Souvaltsi, who has an archaeology degree from the University of Athens, is financed in her work by her husband. She has been excavating in the area around the oasis of Siwa for the last four years.

Mrs. Souvaltsi, who says she has received mystical guidance in her search, in part from snakes, said three tablets she had unearthed in front of what she said was Alexander's crypt provided the archaeological proof.

One of the tablets, she said, was written by Alexander's lieutenant, Ptolemy I, and affirmed a legend that Alexander had been poisoned. Another tablet, she said, was left by the Roman emperor Trajan, who said bad paid his respects at the burial site.

The inscriptions on the tablets, broken into pieces, were translated by Mrs. Souvaltsi's husband, who has no formal archaeological training.

The Greek team said that, from the fragments they were shown, the tablets did not appear to support Mr. Souvaltsi's translations. They also said they did not see the eight-point Macedonian star that Mrs. Souvaltsi says she found.

Continued from Page 1

Customs fees and the rotation of the federation's presidency.

U.S. analysts had concluded privately that "the fault lies primarily though not exclusively on the side of the Croatians," an official said. Under the agreement Sunday, such disputes can be submitted to a mediator, who very likely will be chosen by the United States and will have authority to impose a solution.

"It's very significant that both sides agreed to binding arbitration and that they didn't try to restrict the scope of the arbitration," said Peter Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to Croatia. "The stronger the federation, the stronger will be those who've been the victim of Serbian aggression."

Senator Joseph I. Lieberman, Democrat of Connecticut and one of three U.S. senators who attended the meeting along with Defense Secretary William J. Perry, said the federal delegation represented "the best hope for restoring some multiethnic society in Yugoslavia."

U.S. officials emerged from the meeting looking immensely relieved since it is widely assumed, as Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, put it, that "a breakup of the federation would be a disaster."

But prospects for a comprehensive peace in Bosnia still look dim. The Croatian-Muslim federation controls only 30 percent of Bosnia; the Serbs control the rest and are unwilling to see the country divided evenly.

Moreover, Croatian leaders

in Zagreb continue to stick by a decision to expel the United Nations peacekeepers now separating Croatian forces and a breakaway Croatian-Serbian enclave.

Western officials fear that the extraction of those UN troops would lead to war between Croatia and Serbia.

Croatian and Muslim leaders

sought Sunday to put a positive gloss on the reaffirmation of their alliance. Foreign Minister Mate Granic vowed that Croatia would not cut a separate Bosnian deal with Serbia at Muslims' expense.

Prime Minister Haris Silajdzic of Bosnia said the most

pressing task now was to seek a durable peace in the three months left before the current cease-fire expires.

**Sarajevo Airport Deal Set**

Bosnia's warring factions agreed Sunday to open roads to Sarajevo's airport as the besieged city marked the first anniversary of a market massacre that galvanized international will to intensify peace efforts. Reuters reported.

**Indonesia sentences 2 Islamic Extremists**

JAKARTA — Two activists of an obscure Islamic sect have been sentenced to prison — one for 13 years and the other for 10 — for supporting a rebel movement to turn a province into an Islamic state, the Antara press agency reported.

A court found M. Amin Amidan, 52, and Syamsul Barri Mohammed, 19, guilty of supporting the Free Aceh movement.

*The thrill of discovery. Portugal*



BUSINESS AS USUAL — Peruvian farmers carrying bags of onions into Ecuador, across the Agua Verde, despite a ban on movement in the disputed border area. Cease-fire talks on the border conflict were suspended Sunday without agreement.

**BOSNIA: Croat-Muslim Accord Calls for Mediation**

Continued from Page 1

Customs fees and the rotation of the federation's presidency.

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Moreover, Croatian

## INTERNATIONAL

**BOMBAY:** Slums for the Yuppies

Continued from Page 1

mecca for millions of villagers lured by dreams of a better life. For a nation where the average annual per capita income is \$290, the real-estate explosion in its most populous city is creating greater gaps than ever between its haves and have-nots. Already, 3.5 million of Bombay's 12.5 million residents live in its 35 slum districts.

"There is a great danger of Bombay becoming a city of the super rich and the super poor," said Nasser Munjee, director of the Housing Development Finance Corp. "The market is affecting everybody."

In addition, hundreds of businesses and tens of thousands of middle-class residents are fleeing the city for newly emerging suburban centers.

The real estate boom also has attracted the attention of the organized crime. With the government cracking down on traditional gold and diamond smuggling, underworld chiefs are turning to the city's newest gold mine — development and real estate. In the last year, three prominent businessmen have been gunned down in what

police say were underworld disputes over real estate.

Of all the upheaval created by the property price boom, none has been more controversial than the emerging gentrification of the Dharavi slum. An estimated 600,000 people are crammed into 430 acres of ramshackle huts. The shanties are so close together and the alleys so narrow that from the air, the earth appears to be shingled with a ragged patchwork of rusty corrugated metal.

A decade ago, Rajiv Gaodhi,

then prime minister, launched a program to construct apartment buildings in Dharavi for slum dwellers. Today, his vision has become a victim of the dramatic escalation in real estate prices. The Dharavi slum, built on a turn-of-the-century city garbage dump, now sprawls over some of Bombay's most centrally located real estate.

When the first slum dwellers signed up for the Gandhi program, the one-room, 180-square-foot apartments cost \$1,354 each — a hefty amount for families that generally live on a few dollars a week. Today, the same apartments have tripled in value.

For some participants, the cost of the subsidized housing escalated before their apartments were finished, forcing them to sell their units because they could not afford the increased payments. Others simply found the lure of a quick profit too attractive to pass up, even though the program technically forbids the resale of apartments to outside buyers.

Now, with the Gandhi construction program far from finished, the building costs have become so prohibitive that the government is allowing private developers to construct the buildings and sell a percentage of the units to higher-income residents as a way of offsetting the cost of housing the poor.

"It's a racket," said A. Jockin, president of the National Slum Dwellers Federation, who estimated that 30 percent of the Dharavi slum residents who bought the subsidized apartments have resold them — usually to higher-income families. "The poor person is selling at what cost? He is not improving the quality of his life. He goes back into the slum because he can't afford anything else."

Because retail space in the central city has become so expensive, shop owners have been pushed into the slums, setting up rows of chic boutiques selling

**How Bombay Compares**

City	Cost of living index Based on U.S. = 100	Annual office rent		Value of prime real estate purchased: Per sq. ft. Commercial Residential
		in U.S. \$	in U.S. \$	
Bombay	99	\$80.00	\$1,100	\$990
New York City	108	\$31.25	\$240	\$300
Washington, D.C.	N/A	N/A	\$250	\$210
Hong Kong	148	\$66.31	\$2,225	\$820
Singapore	156	\$7.00	\$940	\$580
Tokyo	N/A	N/A	\$3,560	\$1,450

Note: based on 1994 figures.

Sources: Fortune Magazine, Housing Development Finance Corp. of Bombay, Cassidy &amp; Pinkard Inc., Washington Post, Lusk

**MASTERS OF DECEPTION: The Gang That Ruled Cyberspace**

By Michelle Slatalla and Joshua Quittner. 225 pages. \$23. Harper Collins.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S difficult to feel much besides amusement admiration for the computer hackers spotlighted in "Masters of Deception: The Gang That Ruled Cyberspace," by Michelle Slatalla and Joshua Quittner, a married couple who are reporters for Newsday.

After all, what mainly characterizes the gang of adolescents they write about is high intelligence, infinite resourcefulness and boundless curiosity.

Among the Masters of Deception, as the gang is called, there is Paul Stira, nicknamed Scorpio, who as a child learned to program a computer even before he had held one in his hands and went on to master the art of cracking computer-game copy-protection codes.

Mark Abene, aka Phiber Optik, was so driven to understand how machines work that he explored and mastered the most

sophisticated of the telephone company's computers.

Eli Landopoulos, or Acid Phreak, after helping lure Phiber Optik away from a rival cyberspace gang, Legion of Doom, was moved to write "The History of MOD" for other hackers to envy. And John Lee, or Corrupt, found computer hacking a better way to survive than running with a street gang.

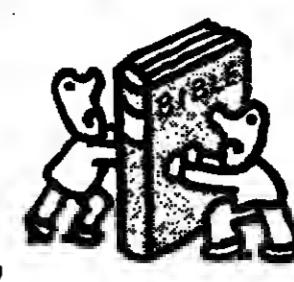
It is difficult for the reader of this book to look upon these and other members of the gang as criminals. Yet they were eventually charged by New York grand jury for conspiring to gain access to and control of computer systems in order to enhance their image and pres-

**BOOKS****WHAT THEY'RE READING**

Jesús de Polanco, publisher of Spain's leading daily, *El País*, is reading "*El Desafío Ocurrándola: Eliecer y Fe en la Doctrina Papal*," by Paolo Flores D'Arcais.

"It's a documented and critical vision of religious fundamentalism by a brilliant agnostic thinker. The book analyzes, in a very combative manner, the ideas of Pope John Paul II."

(Al Goodman, IHT)



the need for evidence against the risk of damage.

But when, about half way through the book, the narrative arrives back at the AT&T crash of 1990, we learn that the failure was traced not to anything the hackers did but to what the authors describe as "a routine update of the AT&T software."

True, the gang did much that was wrong like creating and using unbillable telephone accounts, trespassing in cyberspace, to make long-distance calls, looking up private information and using it to harass other hackers and stealing and selling credit card numbers.

In short, certain members crossed the line between hacking and cracking and thereby violated the hacker ethic, which holds to the words: "Thou shalt not destroy. It's O.K. to look around, but don't hurt anything. It's good enough just to be here."

Yet the fact remains that the gang did not cause the AT&T crash. And the worst that was done appears to have happened at a remove from what Abene was responsible for, and after Stira had more or less withdrawn from hacking. Yet these two received the stiffest sentences.

So one has the impression that what mattered to the government was less the mischief done than the potential for mischief.

What the slightly jumbled narrative does capture effectively is the contrast between the manic glee of the hackers at the prospect of a vast new unexplored world to conquer, and the government's nervous disbelief to set limits on a mysterious new frontier.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

tage among computer hackers, among other counts.

And they ended up pleading guilty and serving jail terms, which they have completed.

The authors begin by describing a crash of the AT&T long-distance system that occurred Jan. 15, 1990.

The lively narrative then backtracks to tell how the hackers formed their gang the previous year. This sequence creates the impression that the gang will turn out to have caused the crash, an expectation that is buttressed by other evidence that Slatalla and Quittner describe.

The boys crashed smaller systems they invaded, like the Learning Link, a collection of electronic bulletin boards for educators and librarians that is owned by Channel 13/WNET, New York City's public broadcasting television station. The gang left the message "Happy Thanksgiving you turkeys, from all of us at MOD," which prevented access to the bulletin board's files. As the authors write, "The Learning Link crash would become the pivotal event in the case that the federal government was slowly building against the boys in MOD."

The process was slow because the investigators had to weigh

**BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

SIXTY years ago there was a young actress in New York City named Ann Gallagher. She liked to play bridge, and became famous for her treatment of a two-way finesse for a queen. When her first finesse succeeded, she repeated it in the opposite direction, giggling and announcing: "Now I'll find out if I'm really lucky."

The Ann Gallagher finesse ceased to be just comical two decades later when the diagrammed deal surfaced, vindicating her weird concept of a both-way finesse. South leads in four hearts and the spade king is led to dummy's ace. South's best play is to lead a low trump and finesse the jack, hoping to lose to the queen quickly and stay in control.

If West takes the queen, South will be able to draw trumps and make at least ten tricks with no trouble. But a shrewd West will duck smoothly, subjecting South to temptation. If South then leads to the king, he will be defeated whatever he tries. The safe play, giving credit to West for good de-

fense, is to finesse against West this time, which does make 11 tricks. If East has a doubleton or tripleton queen of hearts, he is welcome to take it, since a trump will remain in dummy to deal with a spade lead. And of course if East has four trumps, a discard from West will reveal the fact.

Ann Gallagher rides again.

**NORTH (D)**  
♦ A  
♦ K 3 2  
♦ K 7 6 5  
♦ A K Q J 2  
  
**WEST**  
♦ K Q J 10 9  
♦ Q 7 5 4  
♦ J 0  
♦ 4 3  
  
**EAST**  
♦ 4 3 2  
♦ 6  
♦ A Q J B 8 3  
♦ 8 8 7  
  
**SOUTH**  
♦ B 7 8 5  
♦ A J 10 9 8  
♦ 2  
♦ 10 6 5  
  
Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: East: South: West:  
1 ♦ 1 ♦ 1 ♦ 1 ♦  
2 ♦ Pass 3 ♦ Pass  
3 ♦ Pass 4 ♦ Pass  
Pass West led the spade king.

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**Classified Valentine Message Contest**

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

Print your classified message on the form below—minimum 3 lines—and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day (Tuesday, February 14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Tuesday, February 21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

**Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune**

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-11) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70.

Please run my Valentine message in the IHT on Tuesday, February 14, 1995.

My check is enclosed  Please charge my credit card account: \_\_\_\_\_  
Card account number: \_\_\_\_\_

Cost: 3 lines 4 lines 5 lines  
U.S.\$ 62.85 83.80 104.75\*

\*VAT ADDED FOR E.U. COUNTRIES.

6-2-95

Card expiry date: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel./Telex: \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST LINE OF TEXT: \_\_\_\_\_

Second Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Third Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Fourth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Fifth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Sixth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Seventh Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Eighth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Ninth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Tenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Eleventh Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twelfth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Fourteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Fifteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Sixteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Seventeenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Eighteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Nineteenth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twentieth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-first Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-second Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-third Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-fourth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-fifth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-sixth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-seventh Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-eighth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Twenty-ninth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-first Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-second Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-third Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-fourth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-fifth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-sixth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-seventh Line: \_\_\_\_\_

Thirty-eighth Line: \_\_\_\_\_

## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Feb. 3. Prices supplied by Telkaurs.

Rank Name Cn Maturity Price Yield

**Austrian Schilling**

187 Austria 7s 01/24/05 98.5000 7.6100

**Belgian Franc**

191 Belgium 7s 01/29/99 97.6000 7.1700

203 Belgium T-bills zero 04/27/95 98.1885 7.7000

**British Pound**

120 Japan Dev. Bk 94s 01/31/05 100.5000 8.0000

**Canadian Dollar**

205 Canada 6s 08/01/04 98.3500 7.8100

221 Canada 6s 02/01/98 98.1885 7.7000

**Swiss Franc**

105 Germany 7s 01/20/02 97.9183 7.2800

92 Treuhand 7s 01/26/05 100.9500 7.4800

99 Germany 6s 04/29/03 95.4543 7.0700

100 Germany 5s 05/29/01 95.2500 5.3800

102 Treuhand 6s 04/23/03 93.8500 6.9200

149 Abbey Net1Ts 3.10 12/30/96 99.5750 3.1100

166 World Bank 5s 03/20/02 103.8750 5.0500

181 World Bank 4s 12/22/97 102.2500 4.3800

89 World Bank 4s 04/20/00 101.2750 4.4500

119 World Bank 4s 12/20/01 100.2500 4.7400

144 World Bank 4s 04/20/02 100.2500 4.7400

146 World Bank 4s 03/20/03 100.2500 4.7400

176 Sweden 4s 02/04/98 102.5000 4.5100

178 Sweden 5s 10/01/99 104.0000 5.4500

219 Japan Dev. Bk 5 01/31/99 99.8750 5.5600

227 Quebec 5s 02/02/00 94.3724 6.0500

238 NSW Treasury 1.9s 12/20/00 100.1525 4.7200

247 EIB 4s 02/24/01 99.7500 4.4400

Rank

Name

Cn

Maturity

Price

Yield

Rank

Name

Cn

Maturity

Price

Yield

**Japanese Yen**

81 World Bank 4s 12/22/97 102.2500 4.3800

89 World Bank 4s 04/20/00 101.2750 4.4500

119 World Bank 4s 12/20/01 100.2500 4.7400

144 World Bank 4s 04/20/02 100.2500 4.7400

146 World Bank 4s 03/20/03 100.2500 4.7400

176 Sweden 4s 02/04/98 102.5000 4.5100

178 Sweden 5s 10/01/99 104.0000 5.4500

219 Japan Dev. Bk 5 01/31/99 99.8750 5.5600

227 Quebec 5s 02/02/00 94.3724 6.0500

238 NSW Treasury 1.9s 12/20/00 100.1525 4.7200

247 EIB 4s 02/24/01 99.7500 4.4400

**Portuguese Escudo**

116 Portugal FRN 13/9 02/01/96 101.2500 11.3250

174 Portugal FRN 13/9 02/15/99 101.2500 11.3250

**Spanish Peseta**

184 Spain 8 05/09/04 79.0000 10.1300

186 Spain 10s 05/09/06 79.2500 10.1500

216 Spain 8.30 12/15/99 89.0700 9.2400

**Swedish Krona**

147 Sweden 4 02/09/95 70.7500 8.4800

245 SWD LB 10/4 02/05/99 100.0044 10.4200

**U.S. Dollar**

9 Argentina FRN 4/14 03/29/95 88.5200 11.7000

28 Brazil FLIRB L 4 04/15/94 44.7500 9.4400

28 Brazil FRN 4/14 03/20/95 79.3750 9.5400

32 Mexico per B 4/14 03/21/95 42.8750 9.9100

32 Mexico Vueltri 4/14 03/21/95 42.8750 9.9100

41 Canada 4/14 03/21/95 65.5000 9.7000

62 Mexico per A 4/14 03/21/95 42.8750 9.9100

64 Venezuela B 4/14 03/21/95 40.2500 15.7900

64 Venezuela B 4/14 03/21/95 40.2500 15.7900

64 Brazil E1 LFRN 4/14 03/15/95 44.5000 9.7000

71 Venezuela FRN 4/14 03/21/95 44.7500 9.7000

71 Venezuela FRN 4/14 03/21/95 44

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1995

PAGE 11

## CYBERSCAPE

## It's Fear and Fascination In Music's Modern World

By Richard Covington  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**C**ANNES — For months, Jon Kerzner's passion for African music kept him working late at Microsoft Corp.'s headquarters in Redmond, Washington, where he is audio manager for the company's consumer product division.

The result of his pet project is an enhanced type of CD-ROM — called as a CD Plus — containing Ali Farka Toure, a Malian musician, in performance with the American guitarist Ry Cooder. The CD Plus is a marvel of music that is watched as much as

and it represents multimedia's next wave of blending music with compact disk read-only memory technology.

Presented at the MIDEM conference last week in Cannes, a sort of music-industry film festival where performers are heard and deals are struck among musicians, publishers, and recording companies — CD Plus was one of myriad technological innovations vying to transform the music industry.

Mr. Kerzner's disk lets users hear lyrics that are printed on the screen by clicking them, view taped interviews with the African singer and Mr. Cooder, hear songs from Mr. Toure's other albums and even read background text on his native Mali. The audio portion of CD Plus disks also play in normal CD players.

Fewer than a dozen such CD Plus titles, priced in the United States at between \$20 and \$28, are as yet on the market. But Mr. Kerzner is convinced that the recording industry will see the development of CD Plus titles, using Microsoft's "Symmetry" software, as a relatively low-cost investment and jump at the opportunity to tap into this new market.

So far, the music business has regarded the emerging technology of multimedia with a mixture of fascination and trepidation, fearing that this new kid on the block might compete for listeners' leisure time. But according to an extensive market study conducted by the British research firm BIS Strategic Decisions Ltd., purchasers of CD-ROMs and other multimedia products actually buy more — not fewer — regular audio CDs in addition to their CD-ROM buys.

"The music industry should take the lead in driving the multimedia market, not the other way round," said Sairoze Hemani, a senior consultant at BIS.

But Nico Kopke, cooperations manager for Sony Music Entertainment GmbH in Frankfurt, is not so sure. Acknowledging that the recording industry has lost its monopoly on CD technology, Mr. Kopke doubted that music you watch and listen to on a PC could create the sort of "instant excitement" he feels the consumer needs. "The niche will be very small," for CD Plus, he predicted.

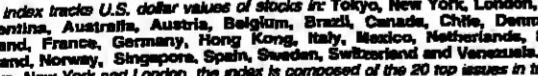
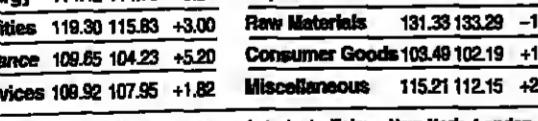
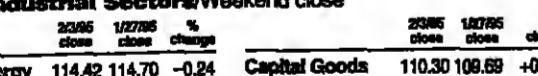
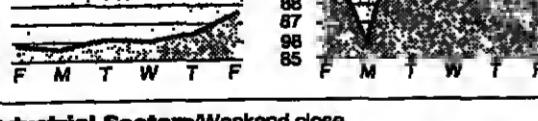
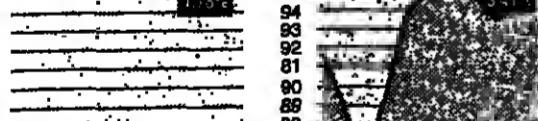
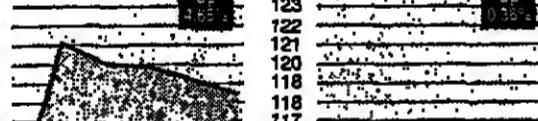
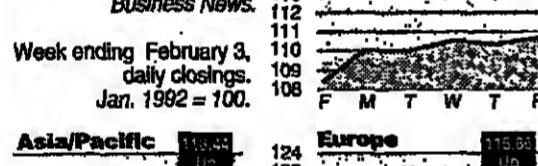
Simon Bazalgette, director of strategy and business affairs for CYBER, Page 12

The enhanced disk is both watched and listened to.



## THE TRIB INDEX

International Herald Tribune  
World Stock Index, composed of 200 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News.



The index tracks the value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization; otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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## CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

Other Dollar Values

Forward Rates

Current

Average rate

Assured 1

Aust. schfl.

Brazil real

Chinese yuan

Czech korona

Danish krona

Egypt. pound

Ft. markat

Greek drach.

Hong Kong \$

Hung. forint

Iceland króna

Irish £

Israeli shekel

Kuwaiti dinar

Maurit. rupee

Swiss franc

Turkish lira

Yen

Bob

Fr.

Lira

Leva

Leu

Leva

Per \$

Per £

Per €

Per ₣

Per ₧

Per ₩

Per ₪

## Who Really Needs Central Banks?

## 'Board' Idea Weighed as Answer to Currency Woes

By Nathaniel C. Nash  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hong Kong did it in 1984. Argentina in 1991. Estonia in 1992 and Lithuania last year. Soon, El Salvador and Jamaica might do it. Brazil is studying it. Even Mexico — grappling with a wobbly peso and its attendant woes — sees it as a possible path to financial stability.

"It" is the adoption of a currency board, an idea making the rounds in countries struggling with investor nervousness, chronic inflation and the flight of capital. Basically, a currency board has four tenets:

• A government must cut its spending or increase its taxes to eliminate all but the smallest budget deficit — thus removing its need to print money, which is inflationary.

• It prohibits its central bank from printing money that is not fully-backed by foreign exchange reserves.

• It fixes the value of its local currency to that of its dominant trading partner.

• It makes its local currency fully convertible, upon demand, into the reserve currency.

The new board essentially replaces the central bank, and its members may or may not include members of the old

central bank. Unlike the central bank, which could be pressured by politicians to print money to cover budget deficits, the board is free of political interference.

Indeed, its sole responsibility is to defend the value of the local currency at

the fixed exchange rate, which can only be changed by congressional or parliamentary action.

Besides putting the brakes on inflation, such a set-up bolsters investor confidence. Investors know that whenever they want to get out of the local currency, there will be the dollar or Deutsche mark or yen available.

"You are giving investors a total guarantee that their investments will not lose value from a deflated currency," says Domingo Cavallo, Argentina's finance minister and architect of the country's

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# Nasdaq Draws Criticism, But Companies Eager to List

By Floyd Norris  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — The Nasdaq stock market is under attack. Academic studies document that investors are often treated badly. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under Arthur Levitt is pushing relentlessly for reform and the U.S. Justice Department is looking for antitrust violations.

But at all this activity swirls, one question seems to go unanswered: If Nasdaq is so bad, why do so many companies choose to list their stocks there?

A significant part of the answer is that the SEC's own rules allow insiders, or employees of the company, to sell two or three times as many shares as can insiders at companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange. To the bosses of many young companies, that is important. Executives are often rich on paper but with all their

wealth tied up in one stock, Many sell shares into the market as often as the rules allow.

And how often is that? The SEC's Rule 144 bars certain insiders, including those who held stock before the company went public, from selling more than a certain percentage of the stock's volume.

The catch is that — as everyone on Wall Street knows — Nasdaq volume is hugely inflated because it includes so many dealer-to-dealer trades.

How big is the overcounting? One way to get a handle on it is to look at the volume of stocks that move from Nasdaq to the Big Board. Reported volume always drops, and often dramatically. That is not because the stocks suddenly look less interesting. It is because New York Stock Exchange volume comes much closer to representing real investor activity.

We looked at the volume of 10 such stocks that moved in late 1993, comparing trading in

the year before the move to trading in the year after. We left out the period right around the move, when the fact Nasdaq market makers were getting out of the stocks might inflate volume.

The result? For every share that was traded on the Big Board, between 1.7 and 4.2 shares had been traded on Nasdaq. The average ratio was 2.8 to 1.

If that average is taken as accurate, then to even the playing field between Big Board insiders and Nasdaq insiders, the SEC should impose a similar ratio on Rule 144 trades.

If a given volume level would let a Big Board insider sell 28,000 shares, a Nasdaq insider should be allowed to sell 10,000.

Or, to make things simple, just base Rule 144 on the number of shares held by the public, not volume figures.

There is a danger that efforts to reform Nasdaq are going to

get bogged down in the minutiae of trading systems. A relatively small number of active traders have been the loudest complainers, but even if changing the rules to help them did hurt market makers, it would not do much for real investors who hold on to stocks for months rather than minutes.

They need a system that lets them trade with other investors, as on the exchanges.

In making the reforms, it would be nice to put market forces to work. If the incentive for executives to keep their stocks listed on Nasdaq were removed, companies might instead focus on — and demand changes in — the quality of markets that were being made for their shareholders.

Faced with the threat of losing some of their most popular — and profitable — stocks, the market makers who dominate Nasdaq might show less resistance to change.



## SHORT COVER

### G7 Countries Fear Chechnya's Cost

**TORONTO** (Reuters) — Western countries and Japan have voiced concern that Russia's costly military crackdown in Chechnya would hurt efforts to stabilize its economy, and warned Moscow to continue reforms if it wants their financial help.

But the Group of Seven industrialized countries said they still planned to invite President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia to their next summit meeting in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in June.

At the end of two days of talks here, economic policymakers from the G7 — Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States — did little to hide their concern about Russia's campaign to put down rebels in the breakaway region of Chechnya.

"The financial impact of the war in Chechnya threatens to burst the Russian budget," said Germany's finance minister, Theo Waigel. "Because of that, the outlook for a stabilization of Russia's economy will be further endangered."

### MTV to Debut New Asian Networks

**NEW YORK** (Bloomberg) — Viacom Inc.'s MTV Networks said it would hire 100 people in Singapore to administer two Asian networks that will debut this spring. A Mandarin-language service called MTV Mandarin will be launched April 15, while an English-language channel called MTV Asia will be launched May 3.

MTV Mandarin is aimed at the youth market in Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and China, while MTV Asia is targeted at India and Southeast Asia.

"We chose Singapore as an administrative and production base largely because of the strong technological and uplink infrastructure it offers media companies," said William Roedy, president of MTV Networks' international divisions. "In addition, Singapore has a rich and diverse cultural mix."

### Moody's Downgrades Illinois Debt

**NEW YORK** (Bloomberg) — Moody's Investors Service Inc. has downgraded its ratings on \$6.7 billion in publicly traded debt issued by the State of Illinois amid concerns about the state's accumulated budget deficit.

Illinois' limited cash position and its slow pace closing its budget gap led it vulnerable to any downturn in its economy or to any adverse events, Moody's said. Changes in federally funded programs that are managed by the state could worsen Illinois' financial position, Moody's added.

The downgrade comes as Illinois prepares to sell \$140 million in general obligation bonds next week intended to help fund capital improvements.

### Leisure Air Plans Final Grounding

**WINSTON-SALEM**, North Carolina (AP) — Leisure Air's last flight took off this week after the financially troubled U.S. airline told U.S. Federal Aviation Administration officials of its plans to shut down.

The airline, saddled with more than \$20 million in debt, suspended all flights after a bankruptcy judge forced it to return all but one of its airplanes to a Japanese leasing company.

"We are in the process of winding down," said Francis DiCello, an attorney for the airline in Washington.

## French Insurer Lowers Profit Forecast for Year

Reuters

**PARIS** — The chairman of Union des Assurances de Paris, Jacques Friedmann, said the French insurer was still expecting a profit increase for 1994, but not the 30 percent boost he had been aiming for more than six months ago.

Mr. Friedmann said the recent floods in France will cost the company about 200 million francs (\$38 million), but he stressed that the effect on its profits would not be so severe.

"But I would like to point out that we pay damage claims of about 24 billion to 25 billion francs each year," he said. "Consequently, these are out sums which call the results of our group into question, even if

it is not very agreeable to start the year with such a big bill."

He also said the company has just signed a cooperation agreement with Japan's Dai-Tokyo Fire & Marine, in which it would represent the Japanese accident insurer in Europe and Asia. Dai-Tokyo will represent

UAP in Japan.

Mr. Friedmann said UAP's 1994 results would be presented in March when the board has approved the accounts.

"UAP's results will exceed 1993's," he told Radio Classique, "but without reaching the 30 percent mark I had fixed as a target more than six months ago when the financial and real estate climate was quite different from today's."

## BOARD: Some Say Currency Boards Are Immune to Political Influences

Continued from Page II

**ern Russia** that lasted two years until capitalism was outlawed.

The present-day currency board, however, has certain advantages over the gold standard.

First, with a U.S. dollar or Deutsche mark peg, you are dealing in a much more liquid and negotiable instrument. You also earn more interest on exchange reserves than you would on gold deposits. In addition, foreign exchange is not as prone to huge price swings as gold is, thus affording more price stability.

Over the years, the economist Milton Friedman and Sir Alan Walters, chief an economic adviser to Margaret Thatcher, have been two staunch advocates of this idea. It was Sir Alan who set up the currency board in Hong Kong in 1984.

With the territory increasingly unsettled by the prospect of returning to Chinese domination in 1997, the Hong Kong dollar was gyrating because investors were fleeing with their

money. After the Hong Kong dollar was pegged to the U.S. dollar, currency calm was restored and capital flight arrested.

The change in Argentina was even more dramatic. There, the inflation rate in 1989 rose to more than 2,000 percent. In 1991, Mr. Cavallo introduced his convertibility plan, pegging its peso to the dollar and later the peso, to the Russian ruble.

In 1992, Estonia pegged its kroon to the mark and watched as foreign investment poured in. Last year, Lithuania pegged its lita to the dollar and has seen its foreign-exchange reserves increase by 10 times.

Argentina saw its inflation drop to single digits in a little more than a year as foreign investment flowed into the country. During the Mexican peso devaluation crisis in December, there was speculation that the Argentine currency would be devalued.

But Mr. Cavallo pledged he would sell all the dollars in the Argentine Treasury before he would devalue. "Once the market realized we had no reason to devalue," Mr. Cavallo said, "everything quieted down, and there was no loss of reserves."

Similarly, Estonia and Lithuania have found a financial haven in currency boards. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Estonia and Lithuania were plagued by high inflation because of their close ties to the Russian ruble.

"A currency board is a straitjacket on a central bank, an extreme discipline on extremely bad behavior," said Jeffrey Sachs, a professor of economics at Harvard University. "A general view among monetary experts is that, for large economies, it gives up too much, taking away flexibility."

Mr. Sachs added: "The question for Mexico is, is monetary policy so politicized that you simply can't trust a central bank to use discretion? I would say that despite mistakes, especially last year, the answer is no."

I would rather Mexico faced up to its mistakes, have a sensible, transparent monetary policy, but leave itself some flexibility."

Some economists point out that although Mexico created excessive debt levels over the past year, its management of its economy from the mid-1980s until last year (low levels of inflation, strong economic growth) has shown that its monetary institutions are reliable.

whether a currency board should be set up in Mexico.

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Moreover, European jazz fans can now sample well-known and obscure artists on the Internet through a new online catalog service from Alex Merck Music GmbH of Cologne. The German and English versions can be accessed at the address of: <http://www.bercasp.com/asmv/>.

George Clinton, a U.S.-based icon of 1970s "acid funk" and an indefatigable touring singer in the Far East, has revived his career through his Internet chat show, "P-Funk On-line," and has had callers from as far away as Hong Kong and Tokyo. In most of these on-line catalogs, you order on-line as well, saving a jaunt down to the local record store, or even to the post office.

Another bit of techno-wizardry has emerged with expanded text services on radio, such as read-outs of song titles and station call letters. At the end of the month, the Paris radio station Oui FM, at 102.3 on the dial, will be test-broadcasting song titles that appear as text on radios equipped with teletext capability, or a window that prints out text.

Virtually all radios now sold in Europe have this capability, but stations have yet to beam text along with their audio signals. According to Philippe Generali, European vice president for the New York-based Radio Computing Services, Inc., "the European market is more advanced than the American," where few radios come equipped with text-printing capability.

Already, the French FM station NRJ allows car radio listeners to tune into a single setting that automatically shifts frequencies to pick up the closest transmitter, enabling you to drive from Paris to Nice without having to fiddle with dials or buttons to keep NRJ tuned on a clear signal.

But not all the best-laid plans of mice and multinationals evolve without growing pains. Last year's technological buzz at MIDEM was the much-heralded New Leaf Entertainment, a joint venture of IBM Corp. and the video chain Blockbuster Entertainment Corp., that would enable customers to mix and match their own recording artists — creating a CD of Frank Sinatra recordings, for example, along with those of George Michael and Alice in Chains.

As brilliant as the idea appeared, the major record labels stepped in to call foul, denying — for the time being at least — copyrights on these customer-made CDs.

Internet address: [CyberSpace@ihl.demon.co.uk](mailto:CyberSpace@ihl.demon.co.uk)

## CYBER: An Enhanced CD-ROM Brings Rock Stars to the Land of the PC

Continued from Page II

Music Choice Europe, a British company that provides what might best be described as cable television for radios, warn of "the dangers to the music industry of getting sidetracked into things other than music" such as veering off into CD-ROM projects or video products.

Music Choice, launched last year in Britain and soon to be available in France, is essentially a radio station, or rather numerous radio stations, that listeners tailor themselves — without commercials or disc jockeys.

For around £10 (\$15.60) a month, the service is designed to homes via cable and satellite and requires a decoder box. Unfortunately, reception is not yet feasible for the all-important car radio market.

"We're trying to bring people away from TV and back to music," Mr. Bazalgette said. "If you order on-line as well, saving a jaunt down to the local record store, or even to the post office.

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## **MUTUAL FUNDS**

**Close of trading Friday, Feb. 3.**

**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

## **Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 3.**

Continued on Page 13

## Baseball's Talks Again Bog Down

By Mark Massek  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Major league baseball's team owners and striking players continued to stagger toward President Bill Clinton's Moodys deadline and a threat of government action.

Both sides said they were willing to meet Sunday, but meetings late Saturday night were canceled by the owners, who maintained that a proposal from the players earlier in the day had produced little toward a compromise.

John Harrington, the general partner of the Boston Red Sox who is chairman of management's bargaining committee, said the owners had taken a "preliminary look" at the proposal and had concluded that "we do not see any meaningful movement in this thing. It was a little disappointing. The level of movement just was not there at all."

Another owner called the union's offer "ridiculous" and said it essentially ended serious negotiations for the weekend.

The owners' withdrawal of the salary cap on Friday, induced by the National Labor Relations Board, had resuscitated the possibility that the players could end the strike even without a labor agreement.

The board had informed the owners that it would issue an unfair labor practice complaint against them on a charge the players filed Dec. 27, five days after the clubs declared an impasse in negotiations and imposed the cap.

With the former economic system in place at least temporarily, the players might decide to play while bargaining continued, it seemed: Gene Orza, the union's second-ranking official, said that "a possibility, if things fall into place right."

The union, responding to the taxation proposal presented Wednesday by the owners, then offered to eliminate the salary arbitration system under certain conditions and addressed the core economic issue of the dispute with a plan that would tax teams' player payrolls at a top rate of 25 percent.

The owners' proposal provided for a 75 percent payroll tax

above \$35 million and a 100 percent tax above \$42 million. The Baltimore Orioles, for example, would pay a payroll tax of \$1.2 million (based on their 1994 payroll) under the players' new proposal; they would pay \$7.8 million under the owners' plan.

To the owners' plan, money derived from payroll taxes would be used to fund players' benefits. With the players' plan, those funds would be used for revenue-sharing for the clubs.

In a new twist, the players proposed that the owners commit to hiring a commissioner or a chief executive officer no later than 90 days after a deal is ratified. Major league baseball has not had an official leader since Sept. 7, 1992, when owners forced Fay Vincent's resignation as commissioner.

Clinton and the principals in the dispute were just one floor apart at the Mayflower Hotel for a while during the evening.

The president accompanied his wife, Hillary, to a Wellesley College reunion, but did not visit the baseball negotiations.

His special mediator, W.J. Usery, was scheduled to brief administration officials Sunday afternoon on the talks.



Luke Frazee/Agence France Presse  
President Clinton and his daughter, Chelsea, watched as their town's underdogs won.

## Sandstrom's 2 and 2, Penguins Are 7-0

The Associated Press

The Pittsburgh Penguins have matched the best start in their history, but should recall the last time they were 7-0.

Tomas Sandstrom had two goals and two assists and John Cullen added two goals as the Penguins remained the NHL's only unbeaten team with a 6-3 victory over the Tampa Bay Lightning on Saturday.

The only other 7-0 start in the Penguins' 28-year history was in 1986-87, when they finished 30-38-12 and didn't make the playoffs. Of course, that was a regulation season, not one cut nearly in half by a long labor dispute.

The Toronto Maple Leafs set the NHL record with a 10-0 start last season.

"We said that a quick start

was important and we won't regret these points at the end," Luc Robitaille said. "We've got to keep playing as a team because we've got a lot of guys going right now."

They include Sandstrom and Cullen, who never got going last

season. Sandstrom, who stayed in shape during the NHL lockout by playing in his native Finland, already has four goals, just two fewer than he scored in 33 regular-season and playoff games with Pittsburgh last year. Cullen had only 13 goals in 53 games for Toronto.

Rangers 2, Senators 1: Nick Kypreos and Sergei Nemchinov gave New York its victory in Ottawa as the defending Stanley Cup champions padded

their dismal 3-5-1 start to the shortened 1995 season with a second victory against the winless Senators.

Bruins 7, Stars 4: Brett Hull scored three goals, giving him a league-leading nine in eight games, as St. Louis won at home.

Hull, with 22 hat tricks, is tied for third-highest among active players with Jari Kurri. Wayne Gretzky holds the NHL record with 49 and Mario Lemieux has 31.

Flames 4, Maple Leafs 1: German Titov scored three goals to lead host Calgary to its victory over the Bruins.

Titov scored once in the second period and twice in the third as the Flames handed the Maple Leafs their second straight loss on the road.

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## LANGUAGE

**The Rebuttal Game: Granted but . . .**

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — Want to anticipate a rebuttal? Want to show how profoundly you understand your opponent's arguments before demolishing them? Then play the popular rhetorical game of *to be sure . . . but*.

This has nothing to do with the earliest meaning of the phrase, which is "to be certain." Nor is it synonymous with "of course," as in a 1657 discourse on the Book of Common Prayer: "Morning and Evening, to be sure, God expects from us . . . a publick worship." By 1795, a new sense emerged, of offering a concession before countering it: "The wind is contrary, to be sure, but it is far from a storm." The current, heavy use of the phrase has that seemingly reasonable purpose, but it conceals the real goal: to pull the teeth of targets before they can bite back.

In op-ed-ese, *admittedly* is as outdated as *true enough*. *Concededly* is too likely to be confused with *concedingly*. *Stipulated* is too legalistic, almost as fitful to clients as *arguedo*. About the only other introduction to a grudging concession used these days is *granted*, but that, like *admittedly*, lacks the sonorous seriousness of the most voguish fang-extractor.

"To be sure, Mr. Gingrich has a right under House ethics rules to write a legitimately financed House and make money from it," goes a New York Times editorial. "But he cannot expect . . ."

"To be sure, the next afternoon things were marginally better . . ." Jonathan Yardley writes, coining his cliché in The Washington Post. "Still . . ."

The straw-man modifier, *to be sure*, is sometimes intended to pull the opponent into thinking a valuable point has been conceded; more often, it serves as minor portion of the opposing argument while setting up an assertion of what the *to-be-sure* wants to be considered more important. The telltale clue in detecting the construction of the straw-man modifier is the contrarian conjunction: *but, still, nonetheless*.

In the ranks of the practitioners of this *there-are-those-who-will-point-out* school of rhetoric, however, nobody comes close to our deputy secretary of state, Strobo Talbott. Perhaps because he used to be a pundit for Time magazine, he is extraordinarily sensitive to the need to anticipate and tolerantly acknowledge counterargument.

"To be sure, elections are neither a panacea for social ills nor a guarantee of enlightened government," he lectured his audience at Oxford, adding: "Nonetheless . . . Then: "To be sure, the United States still has disputes with Russia and with China . . . but there is, for the first time, no defining polarization."

For variety, the adept concessionarian slipped the phrase into the middle of a sentence: "The central issue . . . did, to be sure, involve land and power. . . . But the Cold War was not just about land and power." Then back to the old-fashioned way: "To be sure, there are still a few countries that continue to decorate their flags with red stars . . . but these holdout communists states, too, offer reason for what might be called strategic optimism."

Sometimes it takes an explosion of uses in a single place to shock us into taking the anti-clique pledge. Because Talbott is the only professional writer at the high levels of the administration, it is fair to thank him for his pyrotechnic display of *to-be-sure*. Granted, he didn't know he was doing it. □

*One is where it's at.*

The House has been up to the usual kind of political fighting," said Bob Franken, reporting on CNN, "even on Day 1." This usage was given prominence by Newt Gingrich's promise to hit the ground running on his Contract With America: asked about welfare changes that could take two years, the speaker said: "I'm closer to Day 1."

The location gained a purchase on the American vocabulary in the 1970s. "The game shows," Forbes magazine wrote in April 1975, "make money from Day 1 for everyone." That year, The Economist in London discussed wage and price controls, using the phrase in "values at day one of the freeze." Business Week at the same time wrote of assets that "belong to your child from day one" suggesting that the phrase had its roots in the business world.

The Dialog data base tracks it back to a Miami Herald sportswriter, Scott Fowler, who wrote on Dec. 31, 1939: "From day one, we knew there would be a market of people out there that would want to sit in the first couple of rows." (Everybody styles the phrase differently: The New York Times prefers *Day 1*.)

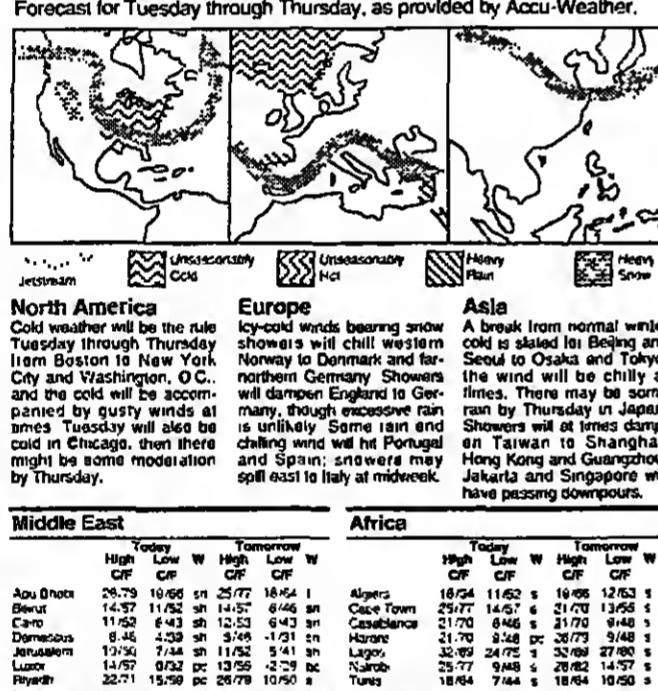
The phrase was popularized by the ABC television program "Day 1," which began in 1993. But the Gingrich use seemed to trigger a proliferation of usages. "This Week With David Brinkley" on ABC titled a program "The 104th Congress — Week One," and a New York Times editorial was headed "Governor Whitman at Year One." (Here we are on the verge of Millennium Three, and nobody has yet referred to *Millennium One*.)

Can anyone find an earlier use of this horning location than The Miami Herald in 1939? If so, you may be the discoverer of *Day 1's Day 1*.

New York Times Service

## WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



## Asia

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT
Bangkok	31.88	31.73	31.68	SW	31.88	31.73	31.68	SW
Hong Kong	17.82	17.53	17.82	NW	17.82	17.53	17.82	NW
Macau	26.78	26.53	26.78	SE	26.78	26.53	26.78	SE
Singapore	4.38	4.25	4.38	NE	4.38	4.25	4.38	NE
Taipei	11.62	12.03	12.53	SW	11.62	12.03	12.53	SW
Tokyo	16.93	16.84	16.98	SW	16.93	16.84	16.98	SW
Total	6.43	6.28	6.44	NE	6.43	6.28	6.44	NE

## Latin America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT
Buenos Aires	21.88	21.63	21.88	SW	21.88	21.63	21.88	SW
Caracas	28.19	28.13	28.19	SE	28.19	28.13	28.19	SE
Lima	25.77	25.70	25.72	SW	25.77	25.70	25.72	SW
Rio de Janeiro	27.80	32.71	28.82	SW	27.80	32.71	28.82	SW
Santiago	26.74	26.55	26.74	SW	26.74	26.55	26.74	SW
Total	26.43	26.28	26.44	SW	26.43	26.28	26.44	SW

## North America

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT
Anchorage	0.92	5.24	4.23	SW	0.92	5.24	4.23	SW
Boston	3.97	4.25	3.97	SW	3.97	4.25	3.97	SW
Chicago	7.59	13.43	7.59	NE	7.59	13.43	7.59	NE
Dallas	13.99	14.01	13.99	NE	13.99	14.01	13.99	NE
Detroit	4.18	14.77	4.18	NE	4.18	14.77	4.18	NE
Honolulu	37.48	10.61	37.48	SW	37.48	10.61	37.48	SW
Los Angeles	23.73	11.62	23.73	SW	23.73	11.62	23.73	SW
Miami	27.73	14.47	27.73	SW	27.73	14.47	27.73	SW
Montreal	1.60	21.63	1.60	SW	1.60	21.63	1.60	SW
New York	23.73	17.68	23.73	SW	23.73	17.68	23.73	SW
Seattle	26.74	13.65	26.74	SW	26.74	13.65	26.74	SW
Toronto	19.15	17.23	19.15	SW	19.15	17.23	19.15	SW
Washington	3.27	7.00	3.27	NE	3.27	7.00	3.27	NE
Total	16.43	10.50	16.43	SW	16.43	10.50	16.43	SW

## Middle East

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT
Aleppo	26.79	10.66	26.79	NE	26.79	10.66	26.79	NE
Beirut	14.57	11.52	14.57	NE	14.57	11.52	14.57	NE
Cairo	21.70	6.66	21.70	NE	21.70	6.66	21.70	NE
Carthage	21.70	6.66	21.70	NE	21.70	6.66	21.70	NE
Gaza	32.89	24.03	32.89	SW	32.89	24.03	32.89	SW
Jerusalem	25.77	9.48	25.77	SW	25.77	9.48	25.77	SW
Khartoum	32.81	26.04	32.81	SW	32.81	26.04	32.81	SW
Tunis	26.74	11.52	26.74	NE	26.74	11.52	26.74	NE
Total	26.43	10.50	26.43	NE	26.43	10.50	26.43	NE

## Africa

	Today	High	Low	W	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT	CPT
Algiers	16.94	11.63	16.94	SW	16.94	11.63	16.94	SW
Casablanca	29.03	17.68	29.03	SW	29.03	17.68	29.03	SW
Cape Town	25.77	14.57	25.77	SW	25.77	14.57	25.77	SW
Carthage	21.70	6.66	21.70	NE	21.70</td			